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MRS. AMELIA C. WAITE.
President National Mary Washington Memorial Association.

THE
BUILDING OF A MONUMENT

A HISTORY OF THE
MARY WASHINGTON ASSOCIATIONS
AND THEIR WORK.

BY
SUSAN RIVIÈRE HETZEL,
Secretary N. M. W. M. A.

LANCASTER, PA.:
PRESS OF WICKERSHAM COMPANY,
1903.

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A Loving Memorial
TO
AMELIA C. WAITE AND MARGARETTA J. HETZEL
AND ALL WHO HAVE GONE BEFORE,
AND TO THE
LIVING VICE-PRESIDENTS AND OTHER WORKERS
WHOSE UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM, ENERGY AND INDUSTRY
HAVE AIDED IN
ACCOMPLISHING THIS BUILDING,
THIS LITTLE VOLUME IS AFFECTIONATELY DEDICATED
BY THEIR FRIEND AND CO-WORKER
S. R. H.

550075

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CHAPTER I.

THE DEATH OF MARY WASHINGTON.

GENERAL WASHINGTON had been President four months when his mother died in Fredericksburg, on August 25th, 1789.

Robert Lewis, the nephew and private secretary of the General, tells us in his journal that the President did not receive the news of his mother's death until September 1st. A letter from Colonel Burges Ball, containing the sad news, arrived while he was seated at dinner, enjoying the bright and witty conversation of Baron von Steuben and Governor St. Clair. Robert Lewis further states, that when he opened the letter, "My uncle immediately retired to his room and remained there some time alone."

Alone with the past, with the fond memories of the devoted mother. Did he recall his infancy at Wakefield, his childhood at Pine Grove, and the stern but loving rule of his widowed parent? the inflexible regard for truth and right which she had so firmly

implanted in his character? her toils and sacrifices to secure to her children their unimpaired patrimony? her protest against his entering the Royal Navy?—simply the fears and anxieties of a fond mother, but of what immeasurable advantage to the Colonies and the world. Who could forget her hatred of shams, of flattery, of anything false, even to avoidance of any allusion to his glory, lest his head should be turned by too much praise?—though she loved him all the more tenderly; and when old and broken in health, she consented to appear at the Peace Ball at Fredericksburg.

Her death was not unexpected. His last act, before his departure for New York to assume the duties of President, was to visit his mother at Fredericksburg. A few days after receiving the sad intelligence he wrote the following touching letter to his sister, Mrs. Betty Lewis :

“ My dear Sister :

“Colonel Ball’s letter gave me the first account of my mother’s death. Since that I have received Mrs. Carter’s letter, written at your request; and previous to both I was prepared for the event by advices of her illness coming to your son Robert.

"Awful and affecting as the death of a parent is, there is consolation in knowing that Heaven has spared ours to an age beyond which few attain, and favoured her with the full enjoyment of her mental faculties and as much bodily strength as usually falls to fourscore. Under these circumstances, and in the hope that she is translated to a happier place, it is the duty of her relatives to yield submission to the decree of the Creator.

"When I was last in Fredericksburg I took a final leave of my mother, never expecting to see her more.

"Your affectionate brother,

"GEORGE WASHINGTON."

On August 28, 1789, Mary Ball Washington was laid to rest. Business was suspended in the city of Fredericksburg; crape hung from the houses. The church was thronged with her friends and neighbors, who followed her loving daughter and grandchildren to the place chosen by herself for her last resting-place, near the granite boulder now called "Oratory Rock," where she loved to retire and pray for her beloved son during the troublous days of the Revolution. The coffin was carried from the church on men's shoulders; the knoll was covered by the

concourse of mourners and spectators, for they had lost not only the mother of the President, but an old and beloved friend.

The mourning was general all over the country; press and pulpit made note of the event. Members of Congress wore crape for thirty days as for a distinguished official. Congress passed a resolution to erect a monument to the mother of Washington, and to that resolution General Washington responded in a note of thanks, adding: "I attribute all my success in life to the moral, intellectual and physical education which I received from my mother."

How well the Government fulfilled this resolution, any one can see who reads these pages and recalls the hundred years that intervened between the passage of this resolution and the building of the monument. In truth the work of forming a new Republic was no light task. Washington's administrations were hampered by the Indian Wars, the Whiskey Insurrection and Shay's rebellion. Adams's term was taken up with the French troubles, and the threatened war with the Directory. Jefferson's was filled with the wars

with the pirates of Tripoli, Lewis and Clarke's marvelous march to the Pacific, the Louisiana purchase and Aaron Burr's conspiracy ; during Madison's administration Congress could of course think of nothing but the second war with England. It took a long time for the country to recover from that war, and so it happened that nothing but a little headstone marked the grave of Mary Washington when Lafayette revisited this country in 1825.

CHAPTER II.

THE FIRST CORNER STONE.

IN 1826 a strong appeal for a monument to Mary Washington was written by George Washington Parke Custis, the grandson of Martha Washington, the adopted child of his grandmother and her renowned spouse. Mr. Custis wrote the life of Mary Washington as he had heard it from his grandmother and his adopted grandfather, and when one reads this account, one realizes how great was Washington's love and veneration for his mother. This life is to be found in Mr. Custis' Reminiscences. Losing the historian, Captain George Washington Ball in his "Monograph," Marion Harland, and other biographers of Mary Washington have quoted freely from this eulogy of the noble matron. This appeal awoke great interest all over the country.

In 1830, the people of Fredericksburg endeavored to raise by subscription, sufficient money to build a monument over the grave of Mary Washington. They succeeded in

accumulating about two thousand dollars, when Silas E. Burrows, a rich New Yorker, became so interested in this endeavor to honor the mother of Washington, that on April 19th, 1831, he wrote a letter to the Mayor of Fredericksburg, Thomas Goodwin, of which the following is an extract:

“I have seen with the greatest interest, the efforts made by the citizens of Fredericksburg to erect a monument over the remains, and to rescue from oblivion, the sacred spot where reposes the great American mother: Mary the Mother of Washington. I have also seen an article published in the Commercial Advertiser of this city, proposing to remove the remains of Mrs. Washington from the spot selected by herself, where they now rest, and to place them within the walls of a Presbyterian Church to be erected for that purpose.

I feel a great interest that the ashes of this good American mother should remain where they are, and I wish to be allowed the honor of individually erecting the monument, which I assure you sir, shall be in the style and execution to please the family of Washington and the citizens of the United States. Let her sleep upon the bosom of her own mother earth where she selected her pillow, and let the willow of Mount Vernon, from the tomb of her son, be transplanted to wave through time over the mother's grave.

Be pleased sir, to make this communication known to the Washington famiiy and all interested." * * *

Mr. Burrows' generous offer was accepted, and he proceeded with the work he had voluntarily accepted. On May 7th, 1833, the corner stone of the monument was laid by President Andrew Jackson.

A full report of the ceremony of laying the corner stone was published in Fredericksburg at the time. A reprint of this account is now before me and I will give my readers the benefit of a part:

"The President, Andrew Jackson, not only attended, but three days were consumed by him in doing honor to Washington's mother—one day in coming here, one day in the exercises, and one day in returning. Captain Kinsey's company of Riflemen from the District of Columbia came here, as did also the Marine Band from the Navy Yard, Captain Brockett's Light Infantry from Alexandria, and a Troop of Light Horse from Fauquier under Colonel Fauntleroy.

The President was attended by Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of War, Hon. Roger B. Taney, Attorney General, and Major Donelson, Private Secretary.

The ceremonies were followed, according to the Fredericksburg Arena, with "a barbecue in the old

Virginia style, prepared under an ample awning in the beautiful grove of Hazel Hill, which was partaken of by about 5000 persons. Among the invited guests present, were the President and heads of departments, the military companies from a distance, and all strangers of distinction. At 4 o'clock dancing commenced and was kept up with considerable spirit until near sunset. The arrangements were excellent and the entertainment did great credit to the contractors, Messrs. Blackburn and Curtis.

At about 9 o'clock the President was escorted from his lodgings to the town hall, where he was introduced to a number of citizens and strangers, who called to pay their respects to the chief magistrate of the nation. The day was fine, and the occasion attracted a large concourse of persons from the adjoining counties. The procession set out from the town hall at half-past ten o'clock, and moved according to the arrangements of the committee, in the order and through the several streets previously designated, to the site of the monument."

THE ORDER OF PROCESSION AND ITS MOVEMENTS.

1. Architect and his Assistants.
2. Silas H. Burrows.
3. Monumental Committee.
4. President of the United States and Cabinet.
5. Clergy and relatives of Mrs. Washington.
6. Mayor and Corporate Authorities.

7. Naval and Military Officers.
8. Masonic Societies.
9. Band of Music.
10. Military.
11. Teachers and their Pupils.
12. Citizens and Strangers.

There was one chief Marshal, Colonel Bankhead, and twelve Assistants on the occasion.

The Masonic Societies, Band and Military formed at the Court House and marched to the Town Hall, where they joined the rest of the procession.

Fredericksburg had then three military companies: The Fredericksburg Guards, the Rifle Company and the Fredericksburg Blues, Junior. The Junior Blues was a company of "youths" (small boys in full uniform with wooden guns).

One of the Fredericksburg journals thus describes the effect: "As the procession moved up Main street, the extended line, the various uniforms of the military, the glittering arms, the music, the dense mass that thronged the sidewalks, the crowded windows overlooking the scene, altogether presented a view grand and imposing."

The ceremonies opened with a prayer by Rev. E. C. McGuire, followed by an address from Mr. Bassett, Chairman of the Monument Committee. Both Mr. McGuire and Mr. Bassett were sons-in-law of Robert Lewis, the son of Betty Washington and Fielding Lewis, mentioned on pages 1 and 2 of this volume. Mr. Bassett was also a grand-nephew of Mrs. Martha Washington.

Mr. Bassett said:

"In the name of the Monumental Committee, I present you, General, the plate which is intended to distinguish that stone just adjusted by the Master of the Lodge as the corner stone of this pile. * * * In looking upon this monument, (raised chiefly by the munificence of a patriotic individual) the citizens of the States will remember that they are brothers. They will remember that here lie the ashes of the mother of the "Father of his Country." They will acknowledge to this just tribute to the merits of her who early deprived of the support of her consort, encouraged and fostered by precept and example, the dawning virtues of her illustrious son, and mustered into maturing those faculties which were the ornament and glory of her waning years. They will acknowledge the hallowed character of this romantic spot, ever to be remembered as the place chosen for her private deuotions—the spot to which

she often led her offspring, and pointing to the order and beauty of the works of nature, here so eminently displayed, she guided their youthful minds to contemplate the power and benevolence of the great author of their being. Here she taught the attributes of God—that to him as their Creator all praise belonged—that to glorify him was the object of their creation, and to this end every energy should be devoted. Here, she asked as a dying request that her mortal remains might rest. Hallowed be this wish, sacred this spot. * * * Let us carry with us hence, engraved on our hearts, the memory of her who is here interred. Her fortitude, her piety, her every grace of life, her sweet peace in death through her sure hope of blessed immortality.”

General Jackson replied in an eloquent address. Marion Harland, in her beautiful “Story of Mary Washington,” says: “The President dwelt at length upon the characteristics of her they had met to honor, a eulogy which hundreds of his auditors could have verified, or challenged from their own memories. As the speaker gained his information from Madame Washington’s contemporaries, his verdict is of distinct value.”

After an acknowledgment of the courtesies of the Monumental Committee and a fine eulogy of Washington, the President said:

“The mother and son are beyond the reach of human applause: but the bright examples of parental and filial excellence which their conduct furnishes, cannot but produce the most salutary effects on our countrymen. Let their examples be before us, from the first lesson which is taught the child, 'till the mother's duties yield to the course of preparation and action which nature prescribes for him. * * *

Tradition says that the character of Washington was aided and strengthened, if not formed, by the care and precepts of his mother. She was remarkable for the vigor of her intellect and the firmness of her resolution. Left in early life the sole parent of a young and numerous family, she devoted herself with exemplary fidelity to the task of guiding and educating them. With limited resources she was able by care and economy to provide for them, and to ensure them a respectable entrance upon the duties of life. A firm believer in the sacred truths of religion, she taught its principles to her children, and inculcated an early obedience to its injunctions. It is said by those who knew her intimately, that she acquired a wonderful ascendancy over those around her. This true characteristic of genius attended her through life, and even into its decline, after her son had led his country to independence, and had been called to preside over her counsels, he approached her with the same reverence she had taught him to exhibit in early youth. This course

of maternal discipline no doubt restrained the natural ardour of his temperament, and conferred upon him that power of self command, which was one of the most remarkable traits of his character.

On tracing the few recollections which can be gathered of her principles and conduct, it is impossible to avoid the conviction that they are closely interwoven with the destiny of her son. The great points of his character are before the world. He who runs may read them in his whole career as a citizen, a soldier, and a magistrate. * * * Look back at the life and conduct of his mother, and at her domestic government, as they have been this day delineated by the Chairman of the Monumental Committee, and as they were known to her contemporaries and described by them, and they will be found admirably adapted to form and develop the elements of such a character. The power of greatness was there, but had it not been guided by maternal solicitude and judgment, its possessor, instead of presenting to the world examples of virtue, patriotism and wisdom, which will be precious in all succeeding ages, might have added to the number of those master spirits whose fame rests upon the faculties they have abused and the injuries they have committed.

How important to the females of this country are these reminiscences of the early life of Washington, and the maternal care of her upon whom its future

course depended. Affection less regulated by discretion might have changed the character of the son, and with it the destinies of the nation. We have reason to be proud of the virtue and intelligence of our females. As mothers and sisters, as wives and daughters, their duties are performed with exemplary fidelity. They no doubt realize the great importance of the maternal character and the powerful influence it must exert upon the American youth. Happy it is for them and our country that they have before them this illustrious example of maternal devotion, and the bright reward of filial success."

* * * * *

Could the chivalrous old hero have known what would devolve upon the "females" of a later generation, I do not know whether he would be most gratified or mortified. Yet who shall say that that corner stone was laid in vain, when such testimonials to the worth of Mary Washington, uttered in the presence of those who knew and loved her, still exist? Testimonials not only from her family, but from the warrior, statesman and President, who had spared no pains in learning her character from those who had remembered her in life.

Though the monument was never com-

pleted, though the stones crumbled and fell, the truth is stronger than monuments and these words should never die; they should abide in the memory of all true patriots and forever confront and confound the baseless slanders of latter-day scoffers.

Nor were the "females" of the day silent, for the ceremonies closed with the reading of the following poem :

THE MOTHER OF WASHINGTON.

BY LYDIA HUNTLEY SIGOURNEY,
Of Hartford, Connecticut.

"Long hast thou slept unnoted. Nature stole
In her soft minstrelsy around thy bed,
Spreading her vernal tissue violet-gemmed
And pearled with dew.

She bade bright summer bring
Gifts of frankincense, with sweet song of birds,
And Autumn cast his reaper's coronet
Down at thy feet; the stormy Winter spake
Sternly of man's neglect; but now we come
To do thee homage, mother of our chief;
Fit homage, such as honoreth him who pays.

Methinks we see thee as in olden time,
Simple in garb, majestic and serene,
Unmoved by pomp or circumstance, in truth
Inflexible, and with a Spartan zeal
Repressing vice and making folly grave.

Thou didst not deem it woman's part to waste
Life in inglorious sloth, to sport awhile
Amid the flowers, or on the summer's wave,
Then fleet like the ephemeron away,
Building no temple in her children's heart
Save to the vanity and pride of life
Which she had worshipped.

For the might that clothed
The "Pater Patria," for the glorious deeds
That made Mount Vernon's tomb a Mecca shrine
For all on earth; what thanks to thee are due
Who 'mid his elements of being wrought,
We know not; Heaven can tell.

Rise sculptured pile,
And show a race unborn who sleeps below;
And say to mothers that a holy charge
Is theirs; with what a kingly power their love
Might rule the fountains of the unborn mind.
Warn them to work at early dawn and sow
Good seeds before the world hath sown her tares,
Nor in their toil decline, that angel hands
May put their sickle in and reap for God.
And gather to his garner, ye, who stand
With thrilling breast to view her trophied praise,
Who nobly reared Virginia's godlike chief.

Ye, whose last thought upon your nightly couch,
Whose first at waking is your cradled son,
What though no high ambition prompts to rear
A second Washington, or leave your name
Wrought out in marble, with a nation's tears
Of deathless gratitude, yet you may raise
A monument above the stars—a soul
Led by your teachings and your prayers to God."

Sixty-one years later this Poem was sent to the Washington Post, by Mrs. Claudia B. Money of Mississippi, Vice-President of the National Mary Washington Association, who presented it with these appropriate words:

“It is a touching coincidence—the utter destruction of the first tomb, and the complete forgetfulness of this poet, who was at this time very popular; but her writings are to be found now only in old libraries, embalmed in cream and gold. So do all pass from the minds of men. So had the memory of Mary Washington become dim in the recollections of the people until some sudden patriotic thought struck the noble women who rescued her from oblivion. We seem to be looking abroad in the land for the names of our illustrious dead, and all great deeds, to commemorate in bronze and marble. It is well to raise these landmarks to perpetuate the history of those who have made America first among the nations of the earth—that those who come after may emulate and follow them,”

CHAPTER III.

THE FIRST MONUMENT.

DURING the first four years that succeeded the laying of the corner stone, the monument was built, the base with the little Doric columns in place—the obelisk was brought to the spot, ready to be elevated, when the work was suddenly abandoned. Various reasons have been given for its non-completion.

There is a Frederickburg tradition to the effect that Mr. Burrows commenced the monument to please a Virginia girl, a descendant of Mary Washington, with whom he was in love, and that he ceased the work when she jilted him. This story is too obviously mythical to deserve comment, further than to say that there is no subject which romantic youth is not prone to gild with the glamour of the “old, old, story.”

The reason given by Mrs. Ella Bassett Washington is that Mr. Burrows was unable to finish the work owing to “a sudden reverse of fortune.” Marion Harland gives the same

reason and so does the Appeal of the Frederickburg Association issued by Mrs. James Power Smith in 1889; but a contributor to the Washington Post, on Friday, May 11th, 1894, after a diligent inquiry among the oldest inhabitants of the ancient city of Fredericksburg, gives what appears to me the most probable reason for its non-completion. He states that it was owing to the death of the contractor, Rufus Hill, adding:

“It has been for many years a matter of tradition that Mr. Burrows started the monument but did not complete it because he lost his fortune. This is not the case. Mr. Burrows furnished all the money required for the completion of the work before his departure for China, where he died in the belief that his wishes and instructions were carried out. To Mrs. Catherine Nossett of this city, who was then a girl in her teens, history is now indebted for a true statement of the facts. The contractor, Mr. Hill, was a stone mason, and working in the hot sun, was stricken with brain fever and died. His death ended the contract, none of his relatives thinking it incumbent upon them to go on with the work.”

Probably they were not competent; it is said that the funds were lost by the failure of the bank in which they were deposited. So nothing was done, and year after year the uncompleted monument stood, the shaft lying prone on the ground beside it. In full range from the well known Marye's Heights, the monument was riddled by bullets during the Civil War; the base was battered by cannonading. One of the stones was broken and removed from its place, subjecting the foundation to the destruction of water and frost. The ravages of war were succeeded by the depredations of the relic-hunter; the Vandals following as the Goth of old.

Thomas Scott in the New York Times thus describes it:

"The monument was commenced long before the great war but never finished. For four years it was between two armies and battle surged around it. The marbles are pock-marked with bullets fired in that sad time. Strewn about are the blocks of marble and the main shaft which was never put in place. It was within sight of this monument that occurred the terrible slaughter of our troops on that awful December day of 1862. But ten miles away, in the following May, the rout of Chancellorsville

took place; and in May 1864, within fifteen miles, was the bloody Wilderness in whose tangles so many went down in battle, or were burned in the forest fires then kindled. Within ten miles was the two weeks slaughter of Spottsylvania Court House.

* * * So it may be said that within sound of that spot died over fifty thousand brave men."

In 1874 while the whole country was occupied by the approaching Centennial of the Declaration of Independence, a resolution was offered in the House of Representatives by Hon. Charles Pelham, "to consider the practicability of finishing the Washington Monument by the approaching Centennial," and "to enquire and report as to the practicability of completing the unfinished monument to the memory of Mary the Mother of Washington, at Fredericksburg."

Lieutenant W. L. Marshall of the Engineer Corps, U. S. Army, was directed by the Secretary of War, to examine the Monument and report on its condition.

After a thorough examination, Lieutenant Marshall pronounced the monument "an irreparable ruin" and recommended "that the base be rebuilt entirely of cut stone, that

the present facing be used for filling or else be erected in another spot as a memento." Mr. Pelham brought up a bill for the necessary sum to restore the monument, but it failed to pass.

In 1878, Captin George Washington Ball, a descendant of Mary Washington, as well as of her cousin Burges Ball of the Revolutionary Army, originated, "The Mary Washington Association of America," which was incorporated by the Legislature of Virginia in 1878. The Constitution aimed to preserve and protect the birthplace of Washington, the home and grave of his mother, and all places sacred from their connection with his life and history, not falling within the province of Mount Vernon Ladies' Association or the Monumental Association in Washington City.

Captain Ball is an eminent genealogist and antiquarian; he entered into this movement with great energy and interest. In 1885 he wrote an interesting Monograph of the Ball family, full of many valuable memories of Mary Washington and telling of the incorporation of the Mary Washington Association seven years previously. While Captain Ball's

interest and energy continued unabated, that of his correspondents and coadjutors seemed to flag, probably because they believed the Government would make the needed appropriation.

In 1886, Senator Daniel of Virginia, with all the force of his matchless eloquence, succeeded in getting a bill appropriating sufficient funds to complete the monument, through the Senate of the 49th Congress. It failed to reach the House of Representatives. Again, the bill passed the Senate of the 50th Congress and again it failed to reach the House.

It was during that year, 1889, while the 50th Congress was still in session, on the 2nd of March, when every one was occupied with the coming inauguration of President Harrison at Washington, as well as the Centennial of the inauguration of Washington at New York, that the following advertisement appeared in the daily press :

THE GRAVE OF MARY THE MOTHER OF GENERAL
GEORGE WASHINGTON TO BE SOLD
AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

To the ladies attending the inauguration of President Elect Harrison. On Tuesday, the 5th of

THOMAS DOWLING, AUCTIONEER.

THE
GRAVE OF MARY,
The Mother of General George Washington,
TO BE SOLD AT
PUBLIC AUCTION

To the Ladies attending the Inauguration of President-Elect Harrison:

On **TUESDAY,**
MARCH 5, 1889,
at 12 o'clock M., we will offer at Public Outcry, at

THE CAPITAL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
12 Acres of Land, embracing

The Grave and the Material of the Unfinished Monument
of **MARY**, the Mother of General Washington.

COLBERT & KIRTLY,

*Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers,
Fredericksburg, Va.*

The sale of the above-mentioned property will take place at
the hour named, in my Auction Rooms, corner Pennsylvania Ave.
and Eleventh St. Terms will be made known at time of sale.

THOMAS DOWLING.

"THE TERRIBLE ADVERTISEMENT."

From a Photograph of an Original Advertisement in the Scrap-
Book of Mr. F. B. McGuire, of Washington, D. C.



March 1889, at 4 o'clock P. M., we will offer for sale at public outcry, at the Capital of the United States of America, twelve acres, of land, embracing the grave, the material of the unfinished monument of Mary, the Mother of General George Washington.

———&———

Real Estate Agents.

CHAPTER IV.

THE TERRIBLE ADVERTISEMENT.

MRS. FIELDING LEWIS, nee Betty Washington—left her beautiful home in Fredericksburg soon after her mother's death, and spent her remaining days with her only daughter, Mrs. Carter, at her home in Lancaster County. After her death in 1797, her children sold the estate to the Gordon family, who established their family burying ground close by the grave of Mary Washington.

Many years after, the Gordons sold the house, to which they gave the name of "Kenmore", to William Key Howard, and in 1888 Mr. Herndon, the son-in-law of William K. Gordon, sold the ground surrounding the monument to Geo. W. Shepherd, an aged and esteemed citizen of Fredericksburg, with the express stipulation that the family burying ground and the Mary Washington monument were not included in the grant.

A year later, on February 27, 1889, a firm of Real Estate Agents who proposed to pub-

lish a catalogue of lands for sale in Fredericksburg and vicinity, asked Mr. Shepherd for an option on his lots. Mr. Shepherd gave the papers describing his lots and designating the Mary Washington monument as a landmark.

On the next day, the 28th of February, the agents announced their intention of selling the grave of Mary Washington. In an interview published by the Fredericksburg Free Lance, they said :

“ Yes sir, we have the property in hand for sale, and will offer it at public outcry in the city of Washington on the 5th of March. There being no disposition on the part of either Congress or people to finish the monument, or to care for the grave of Mrs. Washington, and feeling the general depression of all kinds of business and to enliven up things we have determined to sell graves, if by so doing we can attract the attention of the country to this locality and bring money here from other sections.”

Though warned by a citizen of Fredericksburg that the grave and monument could not be sold, the “terrible advertisement” appeared, in the Washington Post of March 2nd, and there were also issued, what Judge Fauntleroy justly calls, “2000 atrocious handbills,” as follows :

GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON
THE TOMB AND UNFINISHED MONUMENT OF
MARY, HIS SAINTED MOTHER.

On Tuesday, the 5th instant at 4 o'clock P. M. at the Capital of the United States of America, under authority vested in us by the real owners of the property, we will offer for sale, at public outcry, about twelve acres of land situated within the corporation of Fredericksburg, embracing the grave of Mary, the mother of General George Washington and also the materials of her unfinished monument. At the same time, we will offer to the highest bidder, the house in which she lived and died, and within eight squares of her tomb.

—&—

Real Estate Agents, Fredericksburg, Va.

The record shows the outburst of indignation and reprobation with which the citizens of Fredericksburg, in public meeting denounced this outrage upon public sensibility.

As soon as Mr. Shepherd learned of this "shocking advertisement," he sent protests to the agents, stating that he never claimed to own the monument, and their advertising it for sale was wholly unauthorized.

Whereupon the firm entered suit against Mr. Shepherd for breach of contract and

damages, thereby making their unheard of course a matter of record. The Fredericksburg Court decided against them, March 28, 1891.

They carried it to the Court of Appeals of the state of Virginia and the former decision was affirmed, November 18th, 1862. It is from the opinion of Judge Fauntleroy, of the Court of Appeals of Virginia, that I cite the facts mentioned in this chapter.

CHAPTER V.

THE WOMAN'S MOVEMENT.

ON April 30th, 1889, the city of New York and the whole United States were occupied with the celebration of the Centennial of General Washington's Inaugural. Every journal and magazine was filled with reminiscences of Washington, his family, his career and his every act. The incongruity of the aforementioned advertisement caused outbursts of protest all over the land. One article in the Washington Post so aroused the indignant sympathy of Mrs. Margaret Hetzel, in her country home in Fairfax county, Virginia, that she was inspired to write the following letter to the Post on May 6th, 1889.

"MR. EDITOR: The Post of this morning quotes the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph as saying: 'Every patriotic man, woman and child in the United States ought to sympathize with and encourage the movement to rescue from neglect and oblivion the grave of the mother of Washington.'

And so doubtless they do 'sympathize,' but how



MRS. MARGARETTA HETZEL.
SECRETARY.



‘encourage the movement to rescue from neglect and oblivion?’ How bring about the desired result?

The writer of this would suggest that the Post announce that every woman, as far as able, shall give one dollar to the proposed monnment, and that THE WASHINGTON POST act as Treasurer for the fund and acknowledge in its columns daily, any contributions thereto received, with the names of the donors.

How better can the mothers and daughters of this country, in this Centennial year, honor the memory of our Washington, who said: ‘All that I am I owe to my mother,’ than by rescuing that mother’s grave from oblivion and raising the monument to her hallowed memory? One dollar is herewith enclosed as a beginning for the woman’s fund.

M. H.

Clifton, Fairfax county, Va.”

To which the following response was promptly sent:

“DEAR MADAM: Your suggestion in regard to raising money by popular subscription for a Mary Washington Monument Fund is a good one, and I thank you for sending it to me. Before commencing any active work, the Post will send a representative to Fredericksburg and ascertain just what is

necessary to be done and the amount of money required. * * * * *

Your letter and the money enclosed (\$1) will be held until such report is made.

Respectfully,

FRANK HATTON."

Upon reading this letter, Mrs. Hetzel thought that she must lose no time in seeing the Editor, to thank him for his ready response and consult with him in some way to bring it before the people. She went at once to Washington, where he received her with great cordiality, saying however, that he was about to leave for Chicago and would not return before the 31st, when he would be glad to see Mrs. Hetzel and talk over the matter.

On June 2d, Mrs. Hetzel was in Washington, spending a few days with her friend and cousin, Mrs. Amelia C. Waite, the widow of the Chief Justice. She called at the office of the Post and asked for Mr. Hatton. She was told that Mr. Hatton had not returned from the West, though he had been expected the day before. There seemed to be great anxiety among the gentlemen at the office, and Mrs. Hetzel surmised that Mr. Hatton was

detained by the flood at Johnstown. She was herself unable to return to Virginia, as the floods had made the railroads impassable. All travel was suspended.

Storm-bound as she was, Mrs. Hetzel told her hostess of her suggestion to the Washington Post to solicit small contributions from the women of the United States for a monument to the mother of Washington. Mrs. Waite warmly favored the idea as a good method of bringing it before the public, but she added; "It cannot be built that way; a few thousand dollars might be raised no doubt, but never a sum sufficient for that purpose. That can be done only by an organized movement; an association with agents in all the States." This idea was discussed with other ladies, among whom were Mrs. Orange Ferris and Miss Louise Swan; the plan was enlarged upon and adopted, and while the Johnstown flood still raged the National Mary Washington Association was organized. Mrs. Waite was elected President, and Mrs. Hetzel, Secretary. Both ladies with characteristic modesty objected to taking these offices on the ground of their advancing years and failing

health, but the other ladies present insisted that no others could so well fulfill the duties, and they consented to act as President and Secretary protem.

When Mr. Hatton returned from Johnstown where he had been detained by the flood, and whence he wrote one of the most graphic and thrilling descriptions of that terrible disaster ever published, he was informed by Mrs. Hetzel of the organization of the Mary Washington Association. He was much pleased, but he thought it best to solicit no funds at that time, as the Johnstown disaster was engrossing public attention and sympathy; absorbing the funds of the patriotic and humane to the exclusion of everything else.

Before leaving Washington, Mrs. Hetzel told an old friend, a leading member of the District bar, of the Mary Washington Association. He took a great interest in the subject and offered to draw up the Act of Incorporation and By-Laws; "If you will give me time, for I am very busy at present," and the Secretary returned to her Virginia home and went to work to enlist Vice Presidents for the forty-five States, as Mr. Blair said: "To write

the hundreds and thousands of letters for the object so dear to her." In spite of many discouragements, refusals, reproaches and unanswered letters, she secured several Vice Presidents ready for work before the autumn.

Meantime attempts were made in other quarters. The Old South Meeting House in Boston, while preparing to celebrate the Centennial of General Washington's visit to that historic place of worship, wished to inaugurate a movement to complete the monument to the Mother of Washington at that celebration. A committee was appointed to inquire into the actual condition of the monument and Mayor Rowe of Fredericksburg sent them all the facts. The meeting was held on October 26th and money collected, but when they found how far Congress had already gone in the matter they decided to postpone any further action. The amount collected was afterwards sent to the National Mary Washington Memorial Association.

Mr. C. Burrows Greene, a broker of New York City and a grandson of Silas Burrows, the generous donor of the old monument, was very anxious to have it restored. With the

co-operation of another eminent New Yorker he was ready to make a movement for that object, but when they learned that Congress was attempting the work they withdrew, thinking it would be a national disgrace for the government not to complete the unfinished work.

Among the many discouraging responses received by Mrs. Hetzel was a letter from the daughter of a Senator, declining the position of Vice-President on the ground that the money was going to be appropriated by Congress for the purpose, adding that though the bill had failed in 1889 it would certainly pass in 1890. The Secretary said when she read this letter: "If Congress should pass the bill for the monument, we still can erect a memorial to Mary Washington from the Women of the United States," consequently the title given to the Society was the National Mary Washington Memorial Association.

The ladies of Fredericksburg, alike determined to wait no longer on the dilatory action of Congress, held a meeting at a private residence on October 13th and founded the Fredericksburg Mary Washington Monument

Association. On October 15th, an eloquent appeal was written by Mrs. Frances B. Goolrick and published in the Washington Post of October 31st. Her plan proposed the same method of organization outlined by Mrs. Waite in June and already put in operation by Mrs. Hetzel during the summer.

AN APPEAL IN BEHALF OF THE MARY
WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

"Amidst great pomp and ceremony the cornerstone of the monument to the memory of Mary Washington, the mother of "the father of this Republic," was laid in 1833. The erection of the monument over the grave of this most illustrious of American women was voluntarily undertaken by a philanthropic and patriotic citizen, Silas Burrows of New York. Mr. Burrows died before its completion. It is now in an unfinished and dilapidated condition.

"Congress has been again and again appealed to and importuned. Favourable legislation has been promised, but this incomplete monument crumbles and decays. Shall the memory of the mother of the great Washington longer be neglected? In every State of this Union monuments mark with emphasis the veneration with which George Washington is held by a grateful republic, and at the

Capitol of the Nation there is one that towers above all the rest, but nowhere is there recognition made of the mother. Her very grave at this place is marked only by an unsightly pile of marble. Shall this neglect continue?

"Mrs. Washington was an uncommon woman. It is recorded of her that 'she was of strong will, splendid judgment, untiring energy and without pretension,' and from these elements she molded her great son, taught him to become great, equipped him with attributes essential to greatness. She lived during the Revolutionary War in Fredericksburg, died and was buried here at the spot she had herself selected for that purpose. Shall the grave of Mary Washington be allowed to remain longer in a condition which is the reminder of forgetfulness, rather than the gratitude of our people? Remember that the grave of Washington himself is held as a very Mecca, to which all liberty-loving people can make their pilgrimage, the work of the faithful and devoted women of this land? And it is proposed that an organization shall at once be formed, having for its object the erection of a monument over the grave of George Washington's mother at this place.

"Will the women of this Republic respond to this appeal? Are they not willing to undertake this patriotic work?

"To the end that steps may be immediately taken,

it is intended to obtain a charter of incorporation of the Mary Washington Memorial Association, to have a president, one vice-president in each State, and other usual and necessary officers, all women. It is also suggested that the ladies of America on February 22, 1890, shall in every State make some organized effort to raise the necessary funds. The writer of this requests the paper to give circulation to this appeal, and will be glad to hear from any ladies who desire to take an active interest in this patriotic purpose.

MRS. JOHN T. GOOLRICK,
Fredericksburg, Va., Oct. 15, 1889."

This appeal was published by the Washington Post on October 31st. The same issue had a very eloquent editorial on the subject. Mr. Hatton then opened the columns of the Post to subscriptions and contributions; a Mary Washington column in each number was devoted to the subject with editorial and contributed matter and accounts of money contributed, beginning with \$200 from the Washington Post, followed by the dollar sent by Mrs. Hetzel in May; \$10 from Mrs. Clarkson of Iowa, a donation from Mrs. S. V. White of Brooklyn and contributions from many sources; collections

were made by friends in the Government offices, and in the private schools, notably by Miss Ellis of the McDonald Ellis School, who so inspired her pupils that they sent a beautiful contribution. The children individually responded, even the newsboys adding their mites. For four months the Mary Washington column headed with her portrait appeared in the post, and upwards of a thousand dollars were collected in this manner through Mr. Hatton's energy and generosity.

On November 8th, the Fredericksburg Mary Washington Monument Association received its charter. Mrs. James Power Smith was elected President and Mrs. Goolrick first Vice President. On November 25th, a beautiful appeal was issued by that Association from the pen of Rev. James Power Smith.

The National Association did not receive its charter until February 22d, 1890, partly because they wished to have the work well started, enough Vice Presidents secured from the States to ensure success, and also because they felt that the 22d of February was the best date for the charter.

A meeting of the National Association was

held in December at the residence of Mrs. Admiral Lee, the Second Vice President. The meeting was presided over by the President, Mrs. Waite. The members present were, the two Vice Presidents, Mrs. Emory and Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Hetzel, the Secretary, Mrs. Col. Royall of the Executive Committee and three of the Vice Presidents of the States : Mrs. Stewart of Nevada, Mrs. Vance of North Carolina and Mrs. Clifton R. Breckenridge, of Arkansas.

The Secretary announced the acceptance of several other Vice Presidents, among them Mrs. B. S. Story of Louisiana, Mrs. Governor Dillingham of Vermont, Mrs. Hearst, of California, Mrs. Lyman Trumbull of Illinois, and Mrs. Grover Cleveland of New York City. The next meeting was held in January, at the residence of Mrs. Waite, and Mrs. Hetzel was instructed to go to Fredericksburg to examine the old monument, ascertain who held the title and obtain an option with a view to purchase.

On January 15th, 1890, Mrs. Hetzel went to Fredericksburg with W. D. Davidge, Jr. She thus describes the monument;

“ We were met on arriving, by Mrs. Goolrick and

with her drove immediately to the monument; found it the ruined structure now so familiar to us—by the wood-cuts freely published—standing ten feet square at its base, sixteen in height, on a commanding eminence in a field of stunted briars; a melancholy spectacle, wholly without protection, the decayed, half fallen ‘worm fence’ near affording none. The design was an elaborate one, but defaced by time, riddled by bullets, chipped by vandals, weather beaten, broken and incomplete. What is left of the monument appeals overwhelmingly to every sentiment of patriotism.”

Thence they drove to the Court House to see the will of the noble mother; then called upon the Judge of the highest Court of the district, to whom Mrs. Hetzel presented her credentials and instructions. He gave assurance that a perfect legal title could be given to the land, although that the situation was such—a public avenue having been opened by the city out to, and including the monument—that no one could then give an option on it. The legal adviser of the Fredericksburg Association being called upon, gave the same assurance and information. He promised to prepare an abstract of title and forward it to Washington immediately, and also to see

the Mayor of the city—who was out of town—on his return, and take steps to have the desire of the National Association to purchase the property laid before the city government. Mrs. Hetzel, grateful for the kind reception and facilities afforded her, returned to Washington to present her report. A meeting was called for January 25th to receive the report; the President of the Fredericksburg Association and the other officers were invited to attend.

The meeting was held at the residence of Mrs. Lee, 1625 Pennsylvania Avenue. Mrs. Lee opened the meeting and the Secretary read the report of her mission to Fredericksburg; this report was being discussed when Mrs. James Power Smith, the President of the Fredericksburg Association, having just arrived in Washington, entered and was introduced by Mrs. Lee and Mrs. Hetzel.

After being warmly welcomed, Mrs. Smith produced a deed from the Mayor of Fredericksburg of the monument lot and the land upon which it stood, to the Fredericksburg Mary Washington Association, also the deed of the adjoining lot from G. W. Shepherd, to

the same Society, both executed the day previous.

Objections were made by the Vice Presidents of States, and others present, to the National Association undertaking to erect a monument upon land which did not belong to them and which they could not control. Mrs. Stewart—Mrs. Clifton R. Breckenridge and Mrs. Vance, all saying that they could make no collections in their States for any but a National object. A proposition was made that the land should be conveyed to the National Association on conditions. Mrs. Smith had no authority to accept without consultation, and the meeting adjourned.

CHAPTER VI.

THE INCORPORATION.

ON February 22nd, 1890, the National Mary Washington Memorial Association received its charter. An article in the Washington Post thus describes the meeting :

“ Washington’s Birthday was celebrated by an important meeting of that band of patriotic women who, about six months ago, organized themselves into an association for the purpose of erecting a monument to Washington’s mother, and maintaining and preserving the same in good order. The meeting was presided over by the President of the Association, Mrs. Amelia C. Waite, the widow of the late Chief Justice of the United States, and Mrs. Margaret Hetzel of Virginia acted as Secretary.

“ The meeting was for the purpose of formally adopting the charter prepared by Walter D. Davidge of this city, making the association a perpetual one, and availing itself of the privileges which the general incorporation laws of the District of Columbia give.

“ The certificate of incorporation was approved, executed and acknowledged by the Executive Com-

mittee of the old Association and given the name of the corporation as: 'The National Mary Washington Memorial Association.' It states that the corporation is organized for the term of 1000 years from February 22nd, 1890, and that the particular objects of the society are the erection of a suitable monument to Mary, the Mother of Washington, including the acquisition of such ground as may be proper and the improvement thereof, and the maintenance and preservation in good order of said monument with the improvements; and that the number of managers for the first year is ten.

"The names of the Executive Committee who executed the charter are: Mrs. Amelia C. Waite, Mrs. Elizabeth Blair Lee, Mrs. Matilda W. Emory, Mrs. Margaretta Hetzel and Miss Maude Lee Davidge.

"The incorporators also adopted a device for a seal, containing in the center the head of Mary Washington and around the circle the name of the society and the date of organization. They also adopted a membership badge of blue satin with the head of Mary Washington in silver and the initial letters of the society, N. M. W. M. A.

"The officers of the old organization were elected to the corresponding positions in the new one, namely: Mrs. Amelia C. Waite, President, Mrs. Margaret Hetzel, Secretary, and Mr. E. Francis Riggs, Treasurer.

“By-laws were adopted, and by one of them the title to the real estate of the corporation is to be held in trust for its use by a board of trustees, consisting of the President of the United States for the time being, the Chief Justice of the United States for the time being and the Governor of the State of Virginia, for the time being.

“A Board of Managers for the first year was then elected, consisting of the five ladies of the Executive Committee, the President of the United States, [ex-officio], the Chief Justice of the United States [ex-officio], the Governor of Virginia [ex-officio], and Messrs. E. Francis Riggs and Blair Lee.

“It is designed to appoint a Vice-President for each and every State, to raise and take charge of collections and the enrollment of members; twenty-five of whom have been already heard from and will accept the duty. Among them are Mrs. Grover Cleveland, Mrs. Senator Blair, Mrs. Senator McPherson, Mrs. Senator Stewart, Mrs. Senator Hearst, Mrs. Senator Faulkner and Mrs. Thomas F. Bayard.”

Mrs. Cleveland, greatly to the regret of the Board, resigned her office of Vice-President for New York City in the spring, and Mrs. Bayard also wrote that she was unable to serve and recommended Mrs. Senator Gray as Vice-President for Delaware.

After devoting the morning of February 22, 1890, to the Act of Incorporation, the Board attended that evening a beautiful reception, for the benefit of the Mary Washington Monument, given by the Washington Press Association, in Miss Ransom's Studio, which she kindly lent for the occasion. It was a brilliant affair and was of great service in calling attention to the subject

CHAPTER VII.

THE INCORPORATORS.

A SLIGHT sketch of the women who founded this movement would not be out of place here. All but one were aged women, but with the energy and enthusiasm of youth they aroused themselves to honor the memory of one of their sisterhood.

Mrs. Amelia C. Waite, the President, was a Miss Warner of Connecticut, a descendant of many historic families of the old Connecticut River stock; both she and her distinguished husband being great-grandchildren of Colonel Samuel Selden of the Revolution.

Her early years were spent in Essex and Lynn, Conn. She married the future Chief Justice when he was a rising young lawyer, and went with him to Ohio, where he soon achieved distinction in his profession. She came to Washington when her husband was made Chief Justice and she resided there until her death in 1896.

In Ohio as well as in Washington, she de-

voted much of her time to patriotic and charitable work. She was active in raising money for the Mount Vernon Association in 1860; later, when in Washington, she was one of the managers of the Epiphany Church Home and acting President of that noble Society, known as the Blue Anchor, the Woman's Auxiliary of the Life Saving Service. Her experience in the Mount Vernon Association gave her the idea of organization, and her work in the Blue Anchor Society brought her in correspondence and association with gifted and philanthropic women all over the country, from the Atlantic seaboard to the Gulf and the distant Pacific.

When the idea of the Woman's Movement to restore the tomb of Mary Washington was first suggested to her, she showed such knowledge of the best methods that she was at once elected President pro tem., and six months after, when the charter was issued, President.

How well she fulfilled the duties of her office will be told in these pages.

Mrs. Matilda W. Emory, long noted as one of the most brilliant and intellectual of the leaders of Washington Society, was a daugh-

ter of Richard Bache and Sophia Dallas. Her father, Richard Bache, was the son of Sally Franklin Bache and the grandson of Benjamin Franklin; her mother, Sophia Dallas, was the daughter of Alexander Dallas, Cabinet Minister under Jefferson, and sister of George M. Dallas, Vice-President, Statesman, Diplomatist. Mrs. Emory inherited the strong mental and moral force of the Franklins and the Dallases. The talent of the Baches was proverbial in Washington. Her eldest brother, Professor A. Dallas Bache, was for many years Superintendent of the Coast Survey; her eldest sister was the wife of Robert J. Walker, lawyer, statesman, and Secretary of the Treasury; her husband, General Emory, was an officer of distinction, as were many others, brothers and brothers-in-law. The sons were all distinguished and the daughters were the wives of distinguished men.

Mrs. Emory was an active member of St. John's Church and one of the Board of Managers of St. John's Orphanage. Her clear intellect, ready wit and experience made her advice and counsel of the greatest value to the Incorporators and Directors.

Mrs. Elizabeth Blair Lee, the wife of Admiral S. Phillips Lee, was the daughter of Francis P. Blair and the sister of Montgomery Blair and Francis P. Blair, Jr. She has been surrounded all her life by great minds. She remembers General Jackson as the intimate friend of her father, whose beautiful home, "Silver Spring" near Washington was a favorite retreat and resting place for the statesmen and literati. Mrs. Lee served with Mrs. Dolly Madison on the Board of the Washington City Orphan Asylum, of which institution she has been President for many years.

She took hold of the Mary Washington cause with great enthusiasm, always ready with assistance and advice, always eminently practical and clear headed. She is now President of the Society.

Miss Maude Lee Davidge is the daughter of one of the most eloquent and noted members of the Washington Bar, Mr. Walter D. Davidge. Her mother was the beautiful Miss Anna Washington, a descendant of Colonel Bailey Washington, the father of the renowned Colonel William Washington, the

hero of the Cowpens. She is also a descendant of Richard Bland Lee, the brother of Light Horse Harry and a cousin of Richard Henry Lee, the Signer, from whom Admiral Lee is descended.

Mrs. Margaretta Hetzel, Secretary of the Association, was a cousin of Mrs. Waite, the President. She was born on the plantation of Teviotdale, on the island of St. Vincent, West Indies, in 1815. Her father, Captain Morrison Jack, was a West India planter of Scottish family; he married Roxanna Selden of Lyme, Connecticut. Before her daughter Margaretta was a year old, Mrs. Jack returned with her two little girls to her old home on the Connecticut River, on account of the troubled state of the islands. Captain Jack died soon after and Margaretta's early days were spent at the home of her grandfather, Calvin Selden, on the banks of the Connecticut. When still quite a child she was sent to school at New Haven. She was present at a reception to Lafayette and always remembered how the hero took her by the hand.

At the age of twelve Margaretta went to Rochester, N. Y., with her uncle and adopted

father, Judge Samuel Lee Selden. There she grew to womanhood and married Lieutenant A. Riviere Hetzel of the United States Army. The early part of her married life was spent in Lewes, Delaware, where Lieutenant Hetzel was engaged in constructing the Delaware Breakwater. In 1836, Captain Hetzel was ordered to Tennessee to assist General Scott in enforcing President Jackson's treaty with the Cherokees. Mrs. Hetzel, with her infant son, joined him in 1837, and spent several months in the Indian Country. In 1838, Captain Hetzel was appointed Assistant Quartermaster General to General Jesup, the hero of 1812. For many years she was stationed in Washington, D. C., and there her daughters were born. Mrs. Hetzel's reminiscences of her early days in Washington were very interesting. She would tell of General Jackson's parties, of Mr. Van Buren's levees and Mr. Tyler's receptions. She was on the steamer Princeton when the fearful accident occurred which hurried so many of the Nation's chosen into eternity.

During the Mexican War General Scott

appointed Captain Hetzel his Quartermaster General. He went with the army to Mexico. The Louisville Journal thus tells of his service: "He organized the means at Vera Cruz which enabled General Scott to achieve a series of splendid victories. It was in Mexico that he contracted the disease which deprived him of life and the army of the most valuable service." He died on July 20th, 1847, at Louisville, on his way home.

After her husband's death Mrs. Hetzel went with her children to Judge Selden's home in Rochester, but after a few years they returned to Washington. In 1852 Mrs. Hetzel was the means of securing a permanent pension to the widows of Army officers. Her kind friend Senator George W. Jones of Iowa sent her a list of the Army widows; Mrs. Hetzel wrote a letter to every one, which caused each widow to interest her Representative in Congress and the bill was passed, aided by the active work of General Jones, Hon John P. Hale and other distinguished Senators and Congressmen.

It was thirty years after that, that Mrs. Hetzel saw the advertisement that impelled

her to propose that the women of the United States should restore the tomb of Mary Washington and to send the dollar to Mr. Hatton to start the fund.



MRS. M. V. TERHUNE.
(MARION HARLAND)

CHAPTER VIII.

MARION HARLAND AND THE HOME-MAKER.

THE February number of the Home-Maker for 1890 contains an eloquent appeal from Marion Harland, then editor. For more than a year she had been striving to effect some plan of restoration of the Monument. While visiting Fredericksburg in the autumn of 1887 she had been distressed and indignant at the condition of the old monument, which she thus describes:

“To-day the tourist to the battle fields of Fredericksburg strayed upon a neglected enclosure, without the gray walls of which is the unfinished memorial sketched for this paper. Cattle graze around the base: it is discolored by time and weather; the relic-hunter’s hammer has been busy with the chiseled edges; the stately shaft that should bear aloft the bust of the sleeper’s august son and the national emblem, lies prone and half buried in the earth. * * * *

“The sun shines upon no sadder ruin in the length and breadth of our land; winter snows can-

not cloak this disgrace to our nation, the ghastly satire upon the ingratitude of republics."

In October 1889, in anticipation of this appeal, the Home-Maker published a biographical sketch of Mary, the mother of Washington, by the Reverend James Smith Power of Fredericksburg, Virginia.

Books were opened at the office of the Home-Maker for the registration of contributions to the cause. For six months after date, seventy-five cents out of every annual subscription of Two Dollars to the Home-Maker, accompanied by the words "For Mary Washington Monument" were pledged to go directly to the object.

Mrs. Terhune quoted Dr. Smith in saying: "We will take up the scattered, moss covered stones that lie around the broken column, and build some modest, yet enduring memorial on the banks of her beloved Rappahannock, to tell of a nation's gratitude and to perpetuate the virtue of Mary, the mother of Washington."

In March 1890, Mr. Jack and Mr. Woodward, two Western members of the Grand Army of the Republic, wrote the Fredericks-

burg Association proposing to furnish a stone for the base of the monument,—a solid base, ten feet square, with a shaft fifteen hands high, the completed monument to cost \$1000.

Mrs. James Power Smith, then President of the Fredericksburg Association, favored this proposition because of the solid character of the design, saying that “the old monument was composed of too many small stones which had led largely to its present condition.”

The little monument was opposed by Mayor Rowe and was finally declined. The Fredericksburg Free Lance sustained the Mayor in an editorial saying that the Nation should be represented in the fund applied. an urged their Representatives to induce Congress to make a sufficient appropriation.

In April of the same year, a bazaar was given by the ladies of the Fredericksburg Monument Association. A series of entertainments, a little play, a minuet, netted \$450, which enabled the Association to purchase additional land extending the proposed park to five acres.

CHAPTER IX.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The first meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Mary Washington Memorial Association, after the Incorporation, was held in the Green Room of the White House, May 13th, 1891, the anniversary of the settlement of Jamestown—though the members thought little of Jamestown, or of anything else but Mary Washington and her proposed monument.

The Board was cordially welcomed by Mrs. Harrison, who expressed great interest in the object. Mrs. Waite, Mrs. Emory, Mrs. Hetzel and Miss Davidge, with Messrs. Reginald Fendall and Blair Lee, represented the Board of Directors. The Vice-Presidents of States present were the wives of Senators Blair, Vance, Cockrell, Dolph and Squire; Mrs. Clifton R. Breckenridge of Arkansas, Mrs. Reyburn of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Hernando D. Money of Mississippi, Mrs. Mary Washington Keyser of Mary-

land and Miss Pendleton of Philadelphia. A few minutes after four, President Harrison called the meeting to order saying: "I desire to express the interest I feel in the work and my willingness to co-operate in every way possible. I have no doubt you will all prove efficient in carrying out the work."

Owing to press of business the President was compelled to leave the meeting before the close and Chief Justice Fuller was called to the chair.

Mr. Reginald Fendall presented to the meeting the certificate of Incorporation and the by-laws of the association. The election of three officers, a Vice-President, a Secretary, and a Treasurer was then held and resulted in the election of Mrs. Waite as Vice-President, of Mrs. Hetzel as Secretary and of Mr. E. Francis Riggs as Treasurer.

Mrs. Waite read a letter which she had received from Mrs. James Power Smith, the President of the Fredericksburg Mary Washington association, congratulating the National association on the good work it was doing. The presiding officer, Chief

Justice Fuller, appointed Mr. Reginald Fendall, Mrs. Amelia C. Waite and Mrs. Henry S. Blair a committee to confer with the Fredericksburg Association and to report at the next meeting of the Board.

On June 17th Mrs. James Power Smith, Mrs. V. M. Fleming, Mrs. Thompson and Hon. William A. Little Jr., of Fredericksburg came to Washington to confer with the Board.

The meeting was held at the house of Mrs. Emory. Neither Mrs. Waite nor Mrs. Hetzel was present; Mrs. Waite having left Washington for a European tour and Mrs. Hetzel being dangerously ill at her home in Virginia.

Mrs. Emory, always a charming hostess, welcomed the Fredericksburg delegation, assisted by Mrs. Blair, Mrs. Norton, Miss Davidge and Mr. Blair Lee.

The Fredericksburg Committee submitted a proposition to convey the monument and land to the National Association on condition that a suitable monument should be built thereon, to begin not later than February 22nd, 1894.

The meeting adjourned, the conditions to be laid before the National Association.

CHAPTER X.

FIRST APPEAL OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

THE Secretary of the National Mary Washington Memorial Association was confined to her bed with a severe and dangerous illness during the months of June and July 1890. As soon as she was able to sit up and the trained nurse and physician had taken leave, she prepared to issue an appeal to the women of the United States. She was assisted in writing it by Mrs. Claudia B. Money, Vice-President for Mississippi, wife of Hon. Hernando D. Money, then Representative, now United States Senator.

It was not until August that Mrs. Hetzel was well enough to take the appeal to Washington to receive the approval of the Board and place it in the hands of the printer. One member objected to issuing it at that time because a deed had not been granted to the National Association; Mrs. Hetzel considered the proposition of the Fredericksburg Association a sufficient guarantee; the deed could

not be conveyed at the time, as Mrs. Waite was absent in Europe, and Mrs. Hetzel thought that no time should be lost in bringing the matter before the country. The appeal was approved by a majority of the Board. Mrs. Lee left her country home, Silver Spring; and met the other members in Washington. Fifty thousand copies were printed and several thousand were issued in September.

TO THE WOMEN OF THE UNITED STATES THIS
APPEAL IS ADDRESSED.

JUNE, 1890.

The grave of MARY, the MOTHER OF WASHINGTON, lies neglected and desolate; a monument begun there, but never completed, stands blackened and dilapidated. We would rescue from total oblivion the name of a woman whose memory should be hallowed in every American home, and pay a national tribute to her noble motherhood by erecting a monument in her honor.

This is a "woman's movement," says the first circular issued, "national in its character, for raising the needed sum by such small contributions that no woman in the land need be deprived of the privilege of aiding a cause that must appeal to the heart of every mother and daughter in America."

This will be the first monument ever erected by women to a woman. Mary Washington was of a heroic nature, patriotic soul, tender spirit, and uncommon mental gifts. She was the finest type of the brave and devoted women who ruled the households of the Colonies in those days when our freedom trembled in the balance. Do we not stand reproached before the world? Should we not make ample atonement for the neglect under which has lain for long years the memory of the mother of the greatest hero and patriot "that adorns the annals of history?" It is a sad spot, that desolated grave where has rested for a hundred years, amid tangled masses of humble weeds and grass, the noble woman so beloved and revered by her noble son, who proudly declared, "I attribute my success in life to the moral, intellectual, and physical education which I received from my mother." Should not this touch the hearts of our women and make them cling tenderly to her memory as a proud heritage? A precious memorial will be the monument they shall place above her sacred dust, and consecrated the ground where she reposes.

The women of America should be "heart-moved as by a voice of a triumphet" when this appeal comes to them. To her we are indebted that George Washington became a patriotic American citizen. To her is due that grand character, cast in such heroic mould, that union of gigantic energy,

indomitable resolution, and dauntless courage which marked him the first of all his countrymen. It was she who kindled noble principles and purposes in his soul. At her side his genius budded and expanded. But for her wisdom and spirit he would have passed his youth upon the deck of a British man-of-war, trained for English service, and the sword which cleft the way to our victory would have been drawn for our oppressor.

Women are giving their time and energies to building monuments to men. Their success is phenomenal. But the time has come when there must be commemorated in enduring marble the virtues of a woman, who shall be always to them the paragon of womanly excellence. Nothing is left undone to raise to a higher plane in this and foreign countries the memory of George Washington; but for years this beloved and faithful-hearted mother, whose protest against the plans of others to give him to England made him OURS forever, has but a dilapidated ruin to mark her grave.

Behind the gleaming marble the artist stands proclaiming his immortal workmanship. What sculptor can point to that of Mary Washington? It was she who moulded into grand symmetrical proportions this character so nearly perfect—it was she who gave him to his country.

WOMEN OF AMERICA, marshal your forces! Begin the work with energies quickened by the thought that she is YOURS!

Let every one of her sex, whatever her condition, come with her contribution. She who commands millions, will she not give thousands? She who by arduous daily toil earns a pittance, may she not cheerfully add her mite.

We would not that this monument be built by a few generous men and women alone; we want the pennies of the poor as well as the dollars of the rich. We would have every woman to share in the proud privilege of associating herself by her contribution in the work of erecting an imperishable memorial to that epitome of womanly virtues and graces—Mary, the mother of our beloved Washington.

This APPEAL comes to you from THE NATIONAL MARY WASHINGTON MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION, chartered February 22, 1890, in the District of Columbia.

TRUSTEES.

Hon. BENJAMIN HARRISON,

President of the United States (*Ex-officio*).

Hon. MELVILLE W. FULLER,

Chief-Justice of the United States (*Ex officio*).

Hon. PHILIP W. MCKINNEY,

Governor of Virginia (*Ex-officio*).

LADY MANAGERS,

(and incorporators).

PRESIDENT.

Mrs. AMELIA C. WAITE.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT.

Mrs. MATILDA W. EMORY.

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT.

Mrs. ELIZABETH BLAIR LEE.

SECRETARY.

Mrs. MARGARET HETZEL.

Miss MAUD LEE DAVIDGE.

DIRECTORS,

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (*Ex-officio*).

THE CHIEF-JUSTICE OF THE UNITED STATES (*Ex-officio*).

THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF VIRGINIA (*Ex-officio*).

VICE-PRESIDENT.

Mrs. AMELIA C. WAITE,

1616 Rhode Island Avenue, Washington.

SECRETARY.

Mrs. MARGARET HETZEL,

Clifton Station, Va.

TREASURER.

E. FRANCIS RIGGS,

Riggs' Bank, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. MATILDA W. EMORY,

1718 H Street, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. ELIZABETH BLAIR LEE,

1653 Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, D. C.

Miss MAUD LEE DAVIDGE,

1624 H Street, Washington, D. C.

Mr. REGINALD FENDALL,

344 D Street, Washington, D. C.

Mr. BLAIR LEE,

344 D Street, Washington, D. C.

A Vice-President to be appointed in each State, whose duty it shall be to organize branch associations in her State, and adopt such measures as she may deem expedient to procure funds for the erection of this monument, and for its future care and preservation; also to secure the largest enrollment of members possible and forward the rolls of names

with the sums contributed to the Secretary of the National Association for permanent record.

VICE-PRESIDENTS OF STATES.

Mrs. Senator BLAIR,	New Hampshire.
Mrs. Governor DILLINGHAM,	Vermont.
Mrs. ROGER WOLCOTT,	Massachusetts.
Mrs. BURROWS,	Rhode Island.
Mrs. NICHOLAS BEACH,	Connecticut.
Mrs. Senator MCPHERSON,	New Jersey.
Miss CHARLOTTE PENDLETON,	Philadelphia.
Mrs. Senator GRAY,	Delaware.
Mrs. MARY WASHINGTON KEYSER,	Maryland.
Mrs. Senator FAULKNER,	West Virginia.
Mrs. Judge GOOLRICK,	Virginia.
Mrs. Senator VANCE,	North Carolina.
Mrs. JOHN W. LEWIS,	South Carolina.
Miss WHEELER,	Alabama.
Mrs. CLAUDIA B. MONEY,	Mississippi.
Mrs. J. WASHINGTON STORY,	Louisiana.
Mrs. Senator REAGAN,	Texas.
Mrs. CLIFTON R. BRECKENRIDGE,	Arkansas.
Mrs. MARY B. WASHINGTON,	Tennessee.
Mrs. D. MEAD MASSIE,	Ohio.
Mrs. Senator COCKRELL,	Missouri.
Mrs. JAMES S. CLARKSON,	Iowa.
Mrs. LYMAN TRUMBULL,	Illinois.
Mrs. Senator STEWART,	Nevada.
Mrs. Senator HEARST,	California.
Mrs. Senator DOLPH,	Oregon.
Mrs. Senator SQUIRE,	Washington.

MARGARET HETZEL, Sec'y. N. M. W. M. A.

CHAPTER XI.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

ON October 11th, 1890, the Society of Daughters of the American Revolution was formally organized at the Strathmore Arms, the home of Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Washington, D. C.

The work had been suggested and planned by Miss Eugenia Washington, Miss Mary Desha and Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, the three Founders. They had held a meeting in August. Interest had also been aroused by an article from the pen of Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, reviving the story of Hannah Arnett, the female patriot, related in 1876 by her descendant Miss Holdich, concluding with an eloquent appeal to the women of the United States from Mrs. Lockwood. Great enthusiasm for the new movement was expressed by Mrs. Flora Adams Darling, who at once set to work to assist in organization.

The first formal draught of organization was signed in the following order: Miss



MISS MARY DESHA.

Founder Daughters of the American Revolution.
Vice-President at Large N. M. W. M. A.

Eugenia Washington, Mrs. Flora Adams Darling, Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, Mrs. M. M. Hallowell, Miss Susan Riviere Hetzel, Mrs. Margaretta Hetzel, Mrs. Mary V. E. Cabell, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Mrs. Alice Morrow Clarke, Mrs. Ada P. Kimberly, Miss Mary Desha, Professor G. B. Goode, Professor W. C. Winlock, Mr. W. O. McDowell, Mr. Wilson L. Gill, Mrs. Aurelia Hadley Mohl, Miss Floride P. Cunningham, Miss Caroline L. Ransom, Mrs. Emily Lee Sherwood, Mrs. Harriet Lincoln Coolidge, Mrs. Jennie D. Garrison and Pauline McDowell.

After the Constitution, which had already been considered by the three Founders, had been submitted and approved; after Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison had been elected President General and other offices had been filled, Miss Desha offered the following resolution:

“That we should initiate that important part of the work, ‘the securing and preserving the historical spots of America and the erection thereon of suitable monuments to perpetuate the memories of the heroic deeds of the men and women who aided the Revolution and created constitutional government in America’ by undertaking to do what we can to-

wards completing the monument to the memory of Mary Washington, and we hereby call upon every patriot to send in a contribution large or small for this purpose."

The resolution was passed unanimously, after which one of the ladies present announced that the Secretary of the Mary Washington Memorial Association, Mrs. Margaretta Hetzel was present. The Secretary, who had been taken entirely by surprise could only rise and bow her acknowledgements to the welcome and congratulations extended her.

Mrs. Waite joined the Daughters of the American Revolution on her return from Europe. Her number was 48. Mrs. Emory and Mrs. Lee both joined during the winter of 1892. Mrs. Lee was one of the most efficient of the early members of the infant society, so soon to become a great association. She was elected Regent of the Mary Washington Chapter at its organization, and still holds the office in 1901.

CHAPTER XII.

THE FIRST ANNUAL MEETING.

In January 1891 the National Mary Washington Memorial Association proposed that the Frederickburg Monument Association should give to the Trustees of the National Association, i. e., the President of the United States, ex-officio, the Chief Justice of the United States, ex-officio, and the Governor of Virginia, ex-officio, a deed of conveyance of the Mary Washington Monument lot conditional upon the National Association erecting a suitable monument over the grave of Mary Washington, to be begun not later than the 22nd of February, 1894. In case of failure to do so "the title shall revert to the present owners." These conditions were accepted by the Fredericksburg Association.

The first donation sent in after the Appeal was issued was \$12 from Mississippi, collected by Mrs. Campbell of Jackson, through Mrs. Money.

On the 21st of February, 1891, (\$500) five

hundred dollars were presented by Mr. George W. Childs through Hon. Frank Hatton.

On the next day the 22nd, at the first Annual Meeting, Mrs. Waite presented the following report:

"We, as members and officers of the National Mary Washington Memorial Association, have come together for our annual meeting, and to review the work of the past year. While the actual showing is not great, I feel we have reason to be encouraged. It is much to organize and set in motion the machinery for work and enterprise. There has been an immense amount of correspondence, printing, circulating of pamphlets, &c., as well as innumerable interviews and consultations.

"We have tried to secure vice-presidents in every State and Territory of the Union. While in some States we have as yet been unsuccessful, in most instances we have representatives, and we hope ere long to have good working agents and favourable reports from every available point. So far, much of the money received has been expended in preliminary work. We have printed and circulated 2,000 copies of our by-laws and 30,000 circulars, calling attention to our work and inviting co-operation. The amount of postage which all this required was necessarily large. There has been no charge for

time or labour, and the necessary expenses have been cut down as close as possible, consistent with the proper accomplishment of the work.

"We have received cordial replies from the Vice-Presidents of twenty-seven States, many of whom have commenced work, but have not yet sent in their contributions, wishing doubtless to present their full contributions at one time.

* * * * *

"While all the officers have worked well and faithfully, it seems but right that we should express our sincere gratitude to our Secretary, who has been so untiringly devoted to the work. She has been unceasing in her efforts, never losing faith, and inspiring others through her enthusiasm.

"AMELIA C. WAITE, *President.*"

The Secretary followed with a report in which she alluded to her difficulty in securing Vice-Presidents in these words:

"Our great distance from many of the States and slight acquaintance with their people; the many difficulties when a selection having been made, we find that from ill health or other causes they were unable to undertake the work, made progress slow, and many have been our disappointments owing to ladies accepting and afterwards declining."

After the meeting however, the contributions began to come in.

CHAPTER XIII.

RESPONSES FROM THE STATES VERMONT, LOUISIANA, MARYLAND, NEW JERSEY AND THE CAROLINAS, NEW YORK, NEVADA, CALIFORNIA AND COLORADO.

THROUGH the kind interest of the Senator from Vermont, his wife, Mrs. Justin Morrill, and her sister Miss Swan, Mrs. Governor Dillingham was appointed Vice President for Vermont in 1889. She went to work with such courage, vigour and perseverance that a few days after the annual meeting of February 22nd, 1891, she sent six hundred and twenty dollars from the Green Mountain State.

Mrs. Benjamin S. Story of Louisiana was recommended to the Secretary by her old friend Col. William Preston Johnston, in 1889. Mrs. Story accepted with the enthusiasm of a true Virginian, for her mother was a Washington of King George County. She organized a Mary Washington Society in



MRS. W. P. DILLINGHAM.

Vermont.

New Orleans in May, 1890, aided by Mrs. Charles Conrad, Mrs. William Preston Johnston, Miss Mildred Lee and others. They resolved to have the Carnival Ball of 1891 a Colonial Ball in honour of Mary Washington.

On February 10th the ball took place and the New Orleans daily papers thus describe it :

“ The National Mary Washington Memorial Ball, given at Odd Fellows Hall, was one of the most beautiful entertainments of the kind ever held in New Orleans. The ladies under whose management the ball was given, were untiring in their efforts, and the result was a financial and brilliant social success. The hall was beautifully decorated with palms, ferns, palmettoes and other potted plants, the windows and chandeliers were draped with the colonial colours, blue and yellow. A fine band was in attendance, and discoursed delightful music before the formal opening of the ball by the minuet. About ten o'clock the door of the dining room opened, and those participating in the grand march and minuet entered as the band played the ‘ Washington March.’ First came a detachment of the Continental Guards in full uniform escorting General Washington, who was impersonated by Mr. Gus. A. Breaux, and Martha Washington in the person of Mrs. Benjamin S. Story, a descendant of the Washington family. They were followed by

twenty-four young ladies and gentlemen, each dressed to represent some prominent character of the colonial days. When the march was concluded and the floor cleared the couples went through the figures of the minuet. Miss Gretchen Muller, as Mrs. Jefferson, her ancestress, led the minuet. Miss Muller was the personification of grace, and her dancing elicited comments of universal admiration. Her costume was particularly noticeable, and was a rich cream-coloured satin and gold brocade court train with petticoat of white satin, draped in gorgeous duchesse lace flounces, an heirloom in the family; her ornaments were pearls and cameos, also heirlooms. Miss Muller danced with Mr. Davidson Penn. * * * Miss Evelyn Krumhaar impersonated Nellie Custis, her ancestress, and was dressed in green satin train with white satin petticoat embroidered in red and green. The handsome lace she wore belonged to Martha Washington and the shoe buckles worn were General Washington's. She danced with Mr. Wilcox. * * * Mrs. Mason Cooke as Mrs. Abigail Adams, wore yellow satin and gold brocade with jewelled girdle. Mrs. Gus. Breau [Mrs. John Jay] wore a magnificent robe of brocaded satin, cream colour and point lace with jewelled trimmings and handsome diamond ornaments."

Among the treasures displayed was a pearl and brocade fan over a hundred years old.

Mrs. Story was assisted by a fine corps of Managers, among them was Mrs. Charles A. Conrad. Her husband, Judge Conrad, was the grandson of Nellie Custis and Lawrence Lewis, so that he was a descendant of both Mary and Martha Washington.

The result of this beautiful carnival was \$900, which the Secretary received a few days later.

On March 17th, the Mary Washington Association had the great pleasure of welcoming Mrs. Terhune in Washington City. She gave a lecture on Mary Washington, for the benefit of the cause, at the house of Mr. J. W. Thompson on I Street, Miss Ida Thompson having kindly offered her ball room for the lecture. The paper was entitled "Motherhood," and Mary Washington was the central figure. The audience was large and enthusiastic; as one young lady remarked, "It was worth everything to see Marion Harland." This admirable lecture was one of a series that Mrs. Terhune delivered for the Mary Washington Association, and which was such an important factor in building the monument. On May 5th she

sent the Treasurer \$836.50, and this was only the beginning of her good work.

During that month of March, 1891, three Vice-Presidents sent in \$400, Mrs. McPherson of New Jersey, Mrs. Vance of North Carolina, and Mrs. Keyser of Maryland.

Mrs. Mary Washington Keyser, the daughter of Lewis William Washington of Charles Town, West Virginia, great grandson of Mary Washington's son John Augustine, and also of her step-son Augustine, felt hampered in her work in Maryland, for it seemed as if she were soliciting for her family and her name; but she went bravely to work and collected dollar contributions from her friends in Baltimore, and when she sent in the amount collected, in March, she invited the National Board of Lady Managers to Baltimore to meet the 400 donors.

Accordingly, Mrs. Waite, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Hetzel, Miss Davidge and Miss Hetzel left Washington at 10 o'clock; they were met at the train by Mr. and Mrs. Keyser, taken to see the beauties of the Walters Gallery, whence they returned to Mrs. Keyser's to luncheon. They were hospitably entertained



MRS. H. IRVINE KEYSER.

(NÉE MARY WASHINGTON.)

Vice-President of Maryland.

by their hostess, assisted by her daughter, Miss Mary Washington Keyser, and her sister-in-law, Mrs. James Barroll Washington.

The Baltimore members of the Mary Washington Association came in to afternoon tea; the 400 of Baltimore, literally, as their donation testified, each wore the ribbon portrait badge, the insignia of the dollar membership. Every age was represented, from Miss Harriet Parks Alricks to the grandchildren of Mrs. Andrew Reid, the granddaughter of Betty Washington's youngest son, Howell Lewis. A dear little boy, Andrew Reid Bird, wore his badge with great pride saying: "I am a Mary Washington boy, and she is my grandma's great-grandmother." Among those present was Mrs. Charles Bonaparte, Mrs. Henrietta Lay and Miss Anna Campbell, the daughters of Justice John A. Campbell of the Supreme Court of the United States, and later of the Confederacy; Mrs. Carr, daughter of Hon. Reverdy Johnson, Mrs. Laurason Riggs, and Miss Virginia Tayloe Lewis, another descendant of Mary Washington, her father, Captain

Henry Lewis being the grandson of Major George Lewis, son of Betty Washington, a member of the staff of his uncle, General Washington, and heir of one of his swords. A newspaper report of this gathering claimed that "never before was there an assemblage at which so many of the direct and collateral descendants of the distinguished and lovable woman whose memory it is proposed to perpetuate were present. Aside from the delightful social amenities of the occasion, it augurs well for the success of the movement which the ladies have at heart."

On March 31st, 1891, Easter Tuesday, a beautiful ball was given in the Grand Opera House, Charleston, S. C., by the Vice-President for South Carolina, Mrs. Elise Rhett Lewis, who was appointed through Miss Floride Cunningham.

The Charleston "News and Courier" thus describes it:

"A magic wand must have swayed over the scene before the curtain rose, for the audience was transported to a grand and spacious ball room with a radiance of brilliant lights and luxurious hangings of ye olden time; gentlemen in fascinating short clothes, diamond knee buckles, powdered wigs and

beautiful lace ruffles, and colonial dames and demoiselles in brocaded gowns that would 'stand alone' in the midst of a grand ball given in honour of General Washington and his officers. * *

"The capacious stage of the Grand Opera House, a ball-room in itself, was thrown into an apartment. On its gaily frescoed walls hung family portraits and rich mirrors. Costly portieres of crimson and buff damask and rare bits of tapestry hung over the doors and windows, while from crystal chandeliers and silver sconces and candelabra glittered hundreds of wax candles.

"To the strains of the Star Spangled Banner, General Washington [most faithfully personated on this occasion by Col. Charles Armstrong], attended by his generals [represented by the officers of the 4th Brigade], entered the salon and marched to the music of the Union to the footlights. In the rear came the crimson folds of the Eutaw flag of historic memory borne by the sturdy colour sergeant of the Washington Light Infantry, William T. Salas, who thus recalled Jasper amid the plaudits of the audience."

Colonel Armstrong as General Washington, opened the pageant with a fine speech, concluding with these eloquent words:

"Paeans have arisen from grateful hearts for the men who so successfully fought our battles. Shall

the services and sacrifices of our noble women be forgotten? Their faith in the triumph of our cause remained firm during the darkest days of the Revolution. We read in the Grecian story of the Lacedæmonian mother, who addressing her son going to battle said, 'Return, living with your shield or dead upon it.' Many American mothers not only emulated the heroines of ancient Sparta, but excelled them. They did not adjure their sons to do their duty. They had confidence in the courage and fidelity of their boys, and knew they preferred death to dishonour. When the lamentable tidings of the death of their sons reached them they shed tears of sorrow, but in the sanctuary of home, before the family altar, they humbly knelt and thanked the Creator that with these tears of sorrow there were no tears of shame. The women of America did as much for our cause as the men. Among the names that shine star-like in the firmament of the Nation's glory are those of Mrs. Motte, Mrs. Bratton, Mrs. Elliot and Mrs. Brewton."

The Sir Roger de Coverly followed, danced by fifty couples, then some choice musical selections were succeeded by the "Tempest Dance," more music, and finally, the Minuet, led by Mrs. Edward Simons and Mr. Du Bose Boylston, which gave all a splendid opportunity for the study of heirlooms and

jewels. The ball then became general, and the stage was soon filled with the modern dresses of the audience, mingled with the colonial costumes of the performers.

“ Many of those taking part in the entertainment were direct descendants of Colonial dignitaries, representing the families of Washington, Allston, Landgrave, Smith, Pinckney, Rutledge, Pickens, Hayne, Simons, Huger, Grimke, Eliot, Rhett, Barnwell, Marion, Moultrie and others. One of the ladies of the reception committee was a g-g-g-g-great granddaughter of Joseph Ball, the father of Mary Ball, afterwards Mrs. Washington, and also a g-g-g-g-great granddaughter of Lawrence Washington, brother of John, the great grandfather of George. Some descendants of noted Tories were also there, uniting amicably with the Whigs in doing honour to the mother of the greatest man of a great nation.”

Among the beautiful costumes described were two gowns that once belonged to Mrs. Rebecca Motte, worn by her descendants Miss Alice Rutledge and Mrs. H. E. Young. Mrs. Young also wore a beautiful Washington medallion. Mrs. J. Langdon Weber wore an elegant historic costume and carried a fan that had once belonged to a niece of

Mary Ball. Mrs. H. Tupper wore a brocaded silk 300 years old.

"And so," concluded the News and Courier, "the Mary Washington Ball has passed into history, one of the most brilliant triumphs of the social world of Charleston."

Mrs. Lewis was assisted by Mrs. George M. Trenholm and other ladies. 117 dollars were netted by the entertainment, which with membership fees and dues and collections from many sources mounted to \$587, which were gladly and gratefully received by the Board.

On being asked to suggest a Vice-President for New York State, Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth named Mrs. John V. L. Pruyn, of Albany. The Secretary wrote to Mrs. Pruyn who replied that she could not take the office herself as she was going to Europe, but she recommended her friend, Mrs. Catherine Gansevoort Lansing of Albany. Mrs. Lansing accepted, and her constant, faithful, untiring service has been unequalled.

Mrs. Stewart, having lost a beloved daughter in 1890, and feeling, on that account, unequal to attending to the Mary Washington

work in Nevada, recommended Mrs. Governor Adams as her successor. Mrs. Hetzel wrote to Mrs. Adams, who responded so admirably, that she sent the following spring \$213.35 the result of her industry and enterprise. This donation, from the smallest State in population, greatly cheered the Board.

On June 1st, 1891, Mrs. Waite left Washington for a visit to the Pacific Coast. Before leaving she sent to the Secretary a letter from Mrs. Phebe A. Hearst, announcing that she had forwarded to the Treasurer one thousand and ninety-two dollars and ten cents (\$1092.10) collected in California, the largest contribution that had been made.

Miss Waite had written to a friend in Colorado inviting her to be Vice-President for that State, but the lady declined, saying that Colorado was too poor a State to be raising funds for outside objects. Mrs. Hetzel, however, felt that there must be women in Colorado ready to do their part in honouring the grave of the mother of Washington, so by the advice of a friend—the former Secretary of the Mount Vernon Association—she wrote to Bishop Spalding of Colorado, who re-

sponded in a sympathetic and appreciative letter, recommending the wife of Judge Macon, of Denver, as the most capable and energetic woman in the State. Mrs. Hetzel wrote at once to Mrs. Macon, who responded immediately saying that she would gladly accept the Vice-Presidency, for she took the greatest interest in the subject, as the old monument was one of her earliest memories. She was a Virginian, and her childhood home was on the farm adjoining Kenmore. The subject recalled her youth in Virginia, and she wrote most interesting letters full of reminiscences, of visits across the Rappahannock to Chatham and Pine Grove; of the stories told by her mother and grandmother of General Washington's visits to his mother. When they told of Madam Washington tenderly brushing the powder from her son's coat, she, a child, knowing nothing of hair powder, thought that the General must have visited his mother fresh from the battlefield with the gunpowder still covering his garments.

On June 1st, 1891, Mrs. Macon gave a theatrical entertainment for the benefit of the Mary Washington fund. She herself wrote

appeals to the Sons of America, the G. A. R., the Freemasons of Colorado and other societies, urging them to rescue from oblivion and neglect the grave of Mary Washington, and erect a monument worthy of such a son, She was indefatigable; every Denver newspaper had some appeal or article written either by Mrs. Macon herself or by some of her many friends. Among these contributions was an interesting account of a visit to the old monument and Mary Washington's home by Mrs. Belford, the wife of a Denver Congressman.

The amateur theatricals were a complete success. "The Rough Diamond," "Les Precieuses Ridicules," and "Dominick's Love," were admirably rendered by Miss Maude Durbin, Miss Anna Cooper, Mr. John R. Sumner and others. Mrs. Mason sent to the Secretary \$288.18 as the result.

During the month of June the Secretary received a donation of \$50 from Mr. Havemeyer of New York, through Mrs. Goolrick of Fredericksburg.

CHAPTER XIV.

MRS. PRYOR AT THE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

EARLY in the spring of 1891, Mrs. Emory, 1st Vice-President of the Mary Washington Association, received a letter from Mrs. Roger A. Pryor of New York, then Regent of the New York City Chapter D. A. R., expressing great interest in the Mary Washington Association, and asking to be allowed to aid the cause. She was made Vice-President at Large among the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Colonial Dames, and at once began her work. For several months she collected dollar memberships. In May, 1891, she wrote to the Secretary asking the price of a Life Membership. The Secretary after much consultation with the President and the Vice-Presidents, replied that the price of a Life Membership would be \$25. Mrs. Pryor responded by sending \$25 for a Life Membership for Mrs. H. F. Lovell, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

At a meeting of the incorporators on May



MRS. ROGER A. PRYOR.
(NÉE SARAH AGNES RICE.)
Vice-President at Large-

26th, the last one held before the President's departure for California, the design for the life member's badge was decided upon and the resolutions adopted to make the Life Membership hereditary. The design, a five-pointed star, with the head of Mary Washington in the centre, was suggested by Miss Hetzel. In June, Mrs. Hetzel with her daughter consulted Dr. Hoffman, of the U. S. Geological Survey, about the proposed insignia, he being an acknowledged authority in such matters, having perfected the beautiful idea of the spinning wheel as the insignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Dr. Hoffman kindly lent his aid, approved the design and recommended Caldwell & Co., of Philadelphia, as the jewellers to execute the work.

Mrs. Pryor was spending the summer at the White Sulphur Springs, where she was earnestly working for the Mary Washington Monument. She collected many dollar contributions, and persuaded the ladies to make their annual fête a Mary Washington Colonial Ball. Every one attending was requested to purchase a Mary Washington badge.

Mrs. Pryor, finding that several of the guests would like to become life members, wrote to Mrs. Hetzel asking her if it were not possible to have some badges finished so that they might be worn at the ball. Mrs. Hetzel wrote at once to Caldwell and Co. that there was a demand for the insignia. The representative of Caldwell at once repaired to the country home of Mrs. Hetzel at Clifton, Virginia, with a specimen medal which was found eminently satisfactory. Fifty medals were ordered, and five sent to Mrs. Pryor, and at the Colonial ball at the White Sulphur Springs, the beautiful insignia of the Mary Washington Association made its first appearance.

At the grand pageant that opened the ball, Mrs. Pryor led the march as Mary Washington, escorted by Governor Fitzhugh Lee, who might have impersonated either Light Horse Harry, or his other renowned ancestor, George Mason. Mrs. Pryor was dressed in antique treasures of silks, laces and jewels, sent for the occasion by the ladies of the Fredericksburg Monument Association, but her most conspicuous treasure was a gold

Mary Washington star presented by the lady managers of the ball.

It was decided by a committee of ladies who aided Mrs. Pryor, that part of the proceeds should be used for presenting medals: to Mrs. Annie Camm, of Richmond, for great services; to General Charles Anderson, for securing the Virginia colors and U. S. colors to decorate the ball room; and to Miss Mary Custis Lee, as a testimonial to her father.

The other Hereditary Life Members present were Mrs. Benjamin Rowland, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Charles H. Senff, of Long Island; Mrs. Cross, of Emporia, Kansas; Miss Jennie Inman, now Mrs. Payne, of New York City, and Miss Maude Lee Davidge, of Washington, D. C., Original Incorporator.

The ball room was decorated in the most exquisite manner with flowers, flags and banners; the American Flag and the State banner of West Virginia, the State banner of Virginia sent by the Governor of Virginia, and the official State flag of the Governor of New York lent for the occasion by Governor Hill; as a prominent official remarked: "that Mrs. Pryor might stand beneath the

banner of her native State and the State of her adoption."

The costumes were superb, and Mrs. Pryor wrote that it was conceded by all that it was the most beautiful ball ever given at that world renowned summer resort, the White Sulphur Springs.

Mrs. Pryor's untiring zeal and unsurpassed ability resulted in securing \$803.00 for the monument.

Medals were sent to the five Original Incorporators, and to all persons who had previously given \$25 or more. Mrs. Russell A. Alger of Michigan, Mrs. John V. L. Pruyn of Albany, and Mr. Havemeyer of New York, all received medals, likewise Mr. George W. Childs, who sent a most graceful and interesting letter of acknowledgment.



INSIGNIA.
Obverse Side.

CHAPTER XV.

THE ILLINOIS BRANCH.

MRS. WAITE, on her return from the Pacific Coast stopped at Chicago and there presided at a meeting called September 1st, 1891, to organize the Illinois Branch of the National Mary Washington Memorial Association. The meeting was held at the Leland Hotel. Chief Justice Fuller opened the meeting with an address explaining the objects of the Association. Judge Lyman Trumbull followed in an eloquent address, dwelling on the womanliness of Mary Washington and urging that the children of to-day might be taken back to the Colonial simplicity of the time in which she lived.

Dr. H. W. Thomas preached a sermon the following Sunday on "The Higher Values," and one of his sentences I will transcribe :

"And there is one more name that this land should honor; it should build a monument to the mother of Washington; and in doing this, a monu-

ment to the mothers of the land who bore and reared its soldiers, its generals and its presidents; a monument to motherhood. And it is fitting that the noble women of the land are working for this worthy object as one feature of the Columbian Exposition; and the money should not be the gift of a few, but the glad offering of all the children and the men and women of every State."

Mrs. Trumbull was formally elected President, though she had been working many months for the cause. She was a cousin of the President and Secretary as was also her renowned husband. With the enthusiasm and patriotism inherited from a long line of Revolutionary ancestors, Seldens, Mathers and Dudleys, she went to work. She enlisted many Hereditary Life Members; among others Mrs. Potter Palmer, her mother Mrs. Honore, Miss Colvin, Mrs. Wilmarth and Mrs. General Stuart. Many entertainments were given, concerts and lecture by Mrs. John Sherwood. On February 22nd, 1892, a Colonial Tea was given to the lady managers of the Columbian Exposition there assembled in conference. Mrs. Trumbull, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. Shepard, Mrs. Ida

Preston Gibson and other distinguished Chicago women did the honours of the occasion. Mrs. Trumbull sent \$1,000 to the Secretary as the result of her good work in Illinois.

CHAPTER XVI.

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK IN 1892.

IN January, 1892, Mrs. Cilley [now Mrs. Arthur Clarke], of New Hampshire, was spending the winter in Washington. She gathered around her a bevy of the most beautiful and gifted young girls of the Capitol and gave some parlor theatricals in the banquet hall of the Arlington, for the benefit of the Mary Washington Monument. Assisted by her friend, Mrs. Harris, who superintended the music, aided by the Marine Band, Mrs. Cilley showed herself an efficient and untiring stage manager and worker. "The Bachelor's Dream the Night before the Wedding," a tableau vivant, was beautifully rendered. Mr. Wilson, as the bachelor, must have been an artist and a traveller, for he saw visions of beautiful women from all over the world. To the music of "How So Fair," Miss Knowles glided in in an empire gown, followed by the strains of the Mikado ushering in Miss Sutherland in, a real Japanese

costume, as if actually "In Tokio." "In Lucerne" brought Miss Skerrett, in a veritable Swiss peasant's dress, to the music of "La Fille de Madame Angot." "In Rome," a nun, portrayed by Miss Thompson, piously turned away her head to the strains of the prayer from "Der Freischutz." The solemnity of this devoted maiden was soon forgotten, for "Come With the Gypsy Bride" brought Miss Courtney Walthall, so radiant in her scarlet and gold that I am sure every young man present wished that he too were "In Bohemia." To another andante, "Fair Harvard," came a Boston girl, not in the eye-glasses of to-day, but a sweet-faced Priscilla, Miss Eastman. Miss Cambell followed as a Spanish lady, while the band played the fandango; Miss Kelton glided in, striking a lyre, to the strains of the "Maid of Athens;" "A Daughter of the Cavaliers," Miss Annie Rundlett, rustled in to the music of "Amaryllis," in an old brocade that had graced the Williamsburg Court in the olden time. This vision of loveliness was succeeded by Miss Washburn, who entered as a beautiful bride to the wedding march; the bachelor fell on

his knees before the chosen one, and the scene closed.

This was followed by a pretty little comedy, "The Only Young Man in Town," in which Mr. Pierre Stevens found himself pursued by a managing mamma with an æsthetic daughter, half a dozen other love-lorn maidens and a designing widow. Miss Victoria Emory, Misses Denver, Cuthbert, Cabell, Mattingly and Gibson all acted admirably. Miss Marion Thomas was charming as the coquette and so was sweet simplicity, Miss Eastman, while the finished acting of Miss Tisdell, now the Baroness de Wollant, was a rare treat.

The patronesses were Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. McKee, Mesdames Morton, Foster, Elkins, Wanamaker, Noble, Rusk, Field, Harlan, Brown, Scofield, Sheridan, Ramsay, Stanford, Hammond, Kaufman, Haywood, Henderson, Outhwaite, Cable, Leiter, Riggs, Carpenter, Cabell, Hay, Calderon, Carlisle, Madame Romero and the Countess Maximillian Esterhazy.

There were many beauties in the audience as well as on the stage, among them was Miss May Cuyler, daughter of Captain Cuy-

ler, of the Army; she is now Lady Grey Edgerton, and is considered one of the most beautiful women in England.

This charming entertainment added \$535.00 to the fund.

Mrs. James Fairman, of New York, under the auspices of the New York City Chapter, D. A. R., sent \$37.00 very soon afterwards, the proceeds of a concert given in New York by the Spanish Students, the Chickering Male Quartette and other artists. A poem on Mary Washington, by Colonel James Fairman, was written for this occasion.

On March 31st, a matinee was given at the Lyceum Theatre, New York, under the patronage of Mrs. Roger A. Pryor and the New York City Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The "Duchess of Baywater," a most amusing farce, was admirably rendered by Mrs. Charles Avery Doremus in the title role, supported by Miss Ward, Mr. James K. Hackett, Mr. Arthur Doremus, Mr. West and Miss Chapman. "Love in '76" followed with Mrs. Wilbur Bloodgood as Rose Ellsworth in a dainty colonial costume, assisted

by Mrs. Wood and Messrs. Lindsay, Bird, Hull, Curtis and others.

The theatre was beautifully decorated with banners and flags lent to Mrs. Pryor by the Secretary of the Navy, accompanied by a courteous letter written by the chief of the Bureau, George Dewey.

Among the ladies present were Mrs. J. Burrows Greene, the daughter of Silas Burrows, the generous donor of the original monument; Mrs. Donald McLean, Mrs. Ogden Doremus and Madame Adalina Patti Nicolini. The latter received an ovation when she appeared in her box. Mrs. Pryor, the originator of the entertainment, was also warmly welcomed. Upwards of \$500 were cleared by this entertainment. After the matinee it was decided to present two silver medals to Mrs. Charles Avery Doremus and Mrs. Wilbur Bloodgood.

On March 31, a special meeting of the Board of Directors was held when Mrs. Waite submitted a letter from Marion Harland, offering to write a biographical sketch of Mary, the mother of George Washington, the copyright to be transferred to the

National Mary Washington Memorial Association for the sum of five hundred dollars. The offer was accepted unanimously. "The Story of Mary Washington" was issued in the Autumn.

Mrs. Terhune spent many months in Fredericksburg collecting every tradition of Mary Washington from those who heard it direct from their parents, grandparents, and all who remembered the dear "Old Madame" as she was affectionately called. When the Secretary wrote telling how she had enjoyed the little volume, the author responded: "I have so lived with the heroine of the 'story' for the last year that she seems like my intimate and familiar friend, and praise of her is sweet."

In the spring of 1892, Mrs. Pryor wrote a very interesting sketch of Mary Washington for the Home Journal. The Century, also published an article entitled: "The Mother and Birthplace of Washington," by Ella Bassett Washington, widow of Lewis William Washington, of West Virginia, the father of Mrs. Keyser, the Vice-President for Maryland. Mrs. Washington not only married a

descendant of Mary Washington, but she was herself her descendant, being the great granddaughter of Betty Lewis. Her article is most interesting, being full of family traditions, and of reminiscences of her great ancestress, as told by her father, and her grandfather, Robert Lewis, the boy who met Lafayette in the garden where his grandmother was tending her flowers, the young man who was present when the General received the news of his mother's death.

Mrs. Washington's article concludes with a beautiful tribute to the Mary Washington Association. She was the Mount Vernon Vice-Regent for West Virginia. The Mary Washington Association had to thank the ladies of the Mount Vernon Association for much kind interest and advice. One of the Vice-Regents, Mrs. Hearst of California, is also Vice-President of the Mary Washington Association for her State. Mrs. Ball of Virginia, and Mrs. Barnes of the District of Columbia, have shown great interest and have been very helpful.

In May, the Mary Washington Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution,

the first Chapter organized in Washington City, and the mother of many Chapters, all over the country, gave a lecture in honor of their "Patron Saint." The lecturer was Miss Janet Richards, then Recording Secretary of the chapter; the subject was: "The Passion Play at Ober-Ammergau." Miss Richards' gifts as a lecturer are well known, and of course the entertainment was a great success. Eighty dollars were sent to the Treasurer by the Regent of the Chapter, Mrs. Admiral Lee, who was also Vice-President of the Mary Washington Board of Directors, and later President of the Hereditary Life Members.

During the summer of 1892 Mrs. Waite spent much time and travel in search of a design for a monument. She examined many monuments, consulting the best artists within reach, and she finally selected three designs to be submitted to the Board of Directors for a choice, should any among them prove satisfactory. The three designs, one from a New York firm, one from Manning of Washington, and one from Crawford of Buffalo, were carefully examined and discussed, and that of Crawford unanimously preferred.

The President and Secretary visited Fredericksburg in October, viewed the ground and consulted with the ladies of the Fredericksburg Association.

In December, 1892, the contract for the monument was signed between the National Mary Washington Association and John Crawford & Son, of Buffalo, N. Y.



MRS. M. V. MACON.
Vice-President of Colorado.

CHAPTER XVII.

VALENTINE NIGHT IN DENVER.

ON February 14th, 1893, the Mary Washington Association of Colorado, under its invaluable and indefatigable Vice-President, Mrs. Thomas Macon, gave a Colonial ball in the Brown Palace Hotel, Denver. The Denver reporter thus describes it:

“The grand colonial ball at the Palace last night was the most brilliant social event in the history of the western half of the western hemisphere. It were strange if the names of the patronesses of this event in aid of the National Mary Washington Association, led by those gracious ladies, the wives of gentlemen whom Colorado has honoured with its chief executive chair, Mesdames Waite, Routt, Cooper and Grant, had not stamped the occasion as one of the very highest social order; but to this was added the largest and most dazzling array of the elite of Denver citizenship ever attracted to one gathering of fashion and beauty.

“Over 1000 ladies and gentlemen thronged the magnificent parlours, balconies, rotunda and banquet hall of the finest hotel on the continent. The music

the perfume, the flowers and the bewildering beauty of feminine loveliness and exquisite costumes, designed by the modistes of the two continents, combined to form a picture rarely equalled and never surpassed even in the greatest cities of the new world.

"It was fitting that in Denver, the youngest and fairest of the cities of the land of liberty, the memory of her who gave to the world its grandest character should be so splendidly honoured. * * *

"The remark of a Denver lady will become one of the heritages of the nation's treasure of lofty sentiment, when she said that the object of the Association is 'a lofty impulse which prompts the women of America to buy this ground for their very own, that the deed of transfer may be forever inviolable.'

"The magnificent hotel was ablaze with light, warmth and radiance of colour. From the topmost tier of the balconies to the spacious rotunda, 130 feet beneath, all was a moving panorama of beauty. St. Valentine's Day in the Columbian year was strikingly perpetuated for all time as the occasion of an event unapproached even by the most elaborate of society's triumphs."

In the parlors on the second floor a court reception was held. Governor and Mrs. Waite with the Governor's staff in full uni

form, and officers from Fort Logan received gentlemen with powdered hair and full costume and ladies with coronets of snowy tresses and gowns of Colonial and Parisian fashion.

The dancing took place in the grand rotunda with its walls of onyx and its floors of marble. As the dancers appeared for the majestic polonaise and the minuet the scene was most brilliant; the nine balconies and the winding stairways were crowded with thousands of spectators all unconscious that they themselves in their old time costumes were a part of the wonderful picture.

Among the many magnificent costumes none attracted more attention than the gown worn by Miss May Patrick. It was truly a colonial production, and it had adorned the ladies of Miss Patrick's family for over a hundred years. An ashes of roses silk trimmed with navy blue, with full skirts, puffed elbow sleeves and low corsage edged with rich old point appliqué. It was doubtless the most ancient costume ever worn in the West.

Miss Nancy Craig Green, of Culpeper,

Va., a great grand niece of Mary Washington, was one of the belles of the ball. She wore a white silk with moss green embroideries, an heirloom of colonial days that had belonged to her ancestress, Hannah Ball, sister of Mary.

The banquet was as unique as the rest of the ball. The tables groaned beneath a veritable colonial menu, discovered by Marion Harland in an old 18th century recipe book, and copied into her colonial novel "His Great Self." Roasted shoats, huge turkeys, beaten biscuit, hot waffles, old fashioned cake and other old Virginia delicacies.

The flowers decorated the tables in such profusion that the supper table seemed almost like a conservatory. The principal decoration was a representation of the peace ball at Fredericksburg. The miniature building, four feet square, was in the form of a Court House with a statue of Justice surmounting the dome. The figures, 42 in number, were six inches in height. General Washington with his mother on his arm was represented walking down the centre of the

mall room while the guests stood on each side with their heads bowed in reverence. A cluster of arcs of electric light hung from the dome and tiny columns adorned with miniature electric lights surrounded the building which stood on a flowery embankment bordered with tulips and chrysanthemums.

\$1,030 were sent to the Secretary as the receipts from this beautiful ball, the result of the untiring and devoted work of Mrs. Macon. She not only superintended all the arrangements, but she worked with her pen and her brain towards perfecting them. She wrote numberless articles for the daily press all over Colorado, and secured reduced rates on the trains which brought hundreds of guests from the neighboring towns. She was greatly aided by Mrs. Hedges and Mrs. Arbuckle, of Denver, and Mrs. M. D. Thatcher, of Pueblo, all Hereditary Life Members of the Association; but Mrs. Macon was the life and soul of the movement, and it seemed impossible that one brain and one body could have accomplished so much.

As has been before stated the patronesses of the ball who contributed greatly to the

prestige of the occasion were the wives of four Colorado Governors: Mrs. Waite, Mrs. Routt, Mrs. Cooper and Mrs. Grant.

CHAPTER XVIII.

WORK IN MANY STATES.

MISS MARY DESHA, when Vice-President for Kentucky, aroused much interest in that State. Several Hereditary Life Members were enlisted and a liberal donation was sent by the John Marshall Chapter of Louisville, the proceeds of a lecture given by Senator Lindsay at the house of the Regent, Mrs. Sallie Marshall Ewing Pope. Mrs. Lindsay is now Vice-President for Kentucky, Miss Desha having resigned on account of being too far from Kentucky. She is now one of the Vice-Presidents-at-Large.

Mrs. Mary B. K. Washington, the Vice-President for Tennessee, has also done excellent work. She has enlisted many Hereditary Life Members, among them Mrs. Van Leer Kirkman, the President of the Atlanta Exposition.

Mrs. McPherson, the first Vice-President for New Jersey, raised \$400 the first year and continued very active and efficient until

obliged by ill health to go to Europe. She then resigned and Mrs. Margaret Herbert Mather was appointed her successor. Mrs. Mather worked faithfully, with good results, until obliged by ill health to cease work. Both these ladies have passed away within the past year.

Mrs. Dolph, of Oregon, and Mrs. Squire, of Washington State, have done excellent work on the Pacific Coast. They have each raised not less than four hundred dollars. The Mary Bell Chapter of Tacoma and the Rainier Chapter of Seattle have sent donations.

California, in addition to the work done by Mrs. Hearst and her able assistants, has sent many donations through the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Maddox, for many years State Regent, is a Hereditary Life Member. The Sequoia Chapter has done much, through the earnest efforts of Mrs. S. Isabelle Hubbard, of San Francisco, who has had the Mary Washington medal conferred upon her by the Valentine Holt Society of the Children of the American Revolution, of which Society she is President.



MRS. AUGUSTA M. DOLPH.

Vice-President of Oregon.

Mrs. Newport, the Vice-President for Minnesota, is an earnest and faithful worker, and has enrolled among the H. L. M.'s some of the most distinguished and popular women of her State.

Mrs. Lipscomb, the Vice-President for Georgia, has raised several hundred dollars among the Georgia Chapters.

The Rhode Island Chapters, through their Vice-President, Mrs. Wilbour, and their State Regent, Miss Knight, have contributed generously. The Gaspee Chapter of Providence holds a Hereditary Life Membership.

The Vice-President for Ohio, Mrs. D. Meade Massie, has enlisted several Hereditary Life Members, among them Mrs. Lucretia R. Garfield. Excellent work has been done in the Cincinnati Chapter, principally through the influence of their Regent, Mrs. Brent Arnold, and the efforts of Mrs. Judge Conner. Some of the leading women of Cincinnati have joined, among them: Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Greeve, Miss Laws, Miss Harrison, Mrs. Hinkle, Miss Doane, Mrs. Hulbert and her daughter, Mrs. Perin. Mrs. Emery, of Cincinnati, has also become an

Hereditary Life Member through Mrs. Waite.

Mrs. Clifton R. Breckenridge, Vice-President for Arkansas and one of the first Vice-Presidents to serve, did faithful service in her State and elsewhere until her departure for Russia. She was the second Ambassador's wife to wear the Mary Washington star at a foreign Court. Mrs. Theodore D. Runyon being the first and Mrs. Charlemagne Tower, Jr., the third.

In April, 1893, Miss Waite wrote to Mrs. Thomas W. Palmer, of Detroit, asking her to be the Vice-President for Michigan. Mrs. Palmer accepted, and in spite of ill health went resolutely to work in her State. Notwithstanding the hard times and discouraging responses from many towns in the State, Mrs. Palmer succeeded in contributing over \$300 in a few months, \$100 being her own donation. Mrs. Whittier, of Saginaw, gave a beautiful colonial ball, and a handsome and successful entertainment was given at Grand Rapids by Mrs. Pantlind; but prairie fires and storms, with the increasing financial depression of that time, added to the continued ill health of Mrs. Palmer compelled her to discontinue her work for a time.



MRS. ABRAHAM LANSING.
(NEE CATHERINE GANSVOORT.)
Vice-President of New York.

It is impossible to do full justice to the work done in New York. Mrs. Pryor as Vice-President at Large, the New York City Chapter under the efficient and untiring chairmanship of Mrs. Fairman, and to Mrs. Lansing the State Vice-President. The following extract from an appeal published in the *Albany Argus* for June 15, 1893, will show not only the spirit that actuated the Vice-President, but how she awakened that spirit in others:

* * * * *

"I appeal to you without hesitation to enroll your names among those who, for love of country, the credit of our State and the honour of our sex, shall give their aid, and at least the influence of their names and examples to a cause sacred of itself and peculiarly your own, through the method in which it is to be carried through.

"Your contributions will not certainly in the sense that they will minister to any physical need or misfortune be called a charity, but that they will be for a purpose educational and beneficial in the highest degree, it does not seem to me rational to question. To suggest that such an undertaking is not practical, or is unnecessary or unworthy because it will minister to a sentiment and not to

a physical want, is surely to repudiate the influence of the example of lofty character and noble deeds in shaping the civilization of our race.

"The design of the monument has been chosen: Most appropriately as it seems to me, it will be in the form of an obelisk. My hope is that the women of America will be moved to build it well and to provide for its constant and tender care; not only thereby to preserve the memory of the life which it will commemorate, but to testify continually to the world that the worth of that life and the value of its services to our country, so long and shamelessly ignored, are decorously recognized and publicly proclaimed.

"On the spot which was chosen for her last resting place by the noble woman whose life it will typify, rising in that severe and unassailable form of Egyptian art, which has been the admiration and wonder of the ages, may it silently and eloquently declare the grandeur and simplicity of the character of Washington, and testify to the devotion and inspired love which moulded that character into its marvellous symmetry and strength.

"Yours very truly,

"CATHERINE GANSEVOORT LANSING,

"Vice-President for New York State N. M. W. M. A."



MRS. EDWARD ROBY.
(NÉE LILIA P. GOSTER.)
Vice-President at Large.

CHAPTER XIX.

AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

MR. CRAWFORD, the architect of the Mary Washington Monument prepared a beautiful model of the monument in white marble, five feet high, to be exhibited at the World's Fair.

It was first placed in the Woman's Department, but through the courtesy of Mrs. Beale, the Commissioner in charge of the Virginia Exhibit, it was afterwards removed to the Mount Vernon building, at the suggestion of Miss Desha, aided by the untiring energy and boundless generosity of Mrs. Edward Roby of Chicago. There was inaugurated a series of afternoon teas which became one of the pleasantest features of the great exposition; a daily social gathering welcomed by Mrs. Trumbull, the Vice-President for Illinois.

In October, a brilliant colonial reception was held in the New York State building. It is thus described in the Chicago Herald of October 25th:

"New York's gem banquet hall was the centre of the scene. It was hung with wreaths and slashes of green oak boughs, splendid symbols of the sterling courage and unwavering heart of the great character honoured. These same emblems were wound in gorgeous lavishness around the pillars and up and down the stairway. All the parlours were similarly adorned, and every niche and corner was bright with wide palms and flowers. The red boxes were half hidden in blossoms and everywhere the guests in elaborate raiment were sheltered by great leaves from the tropics.

"Under festoons the guests entered, to be welcomed by the receiving party. Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker stood at the head of this row and she looked as if she had just stepped from a colonial portrait. She wore a quaint cap and flounces and furbelows of great dimensions, with sleeves like angel's wings. By her side were a dozen others dressed as Mary Washington might have been for such a function.

"Down the line were Mrs. Oglesby, the Countess di Brazzi, Mrs. Lyman Trumbull, Mrs. A. S. Shepard, Mrs. Starkweather, Mrs. Robert L. Henry, Mrs. Jonas Hutchinson, Mrs. Ida Preston Gibson, Mrs. Florence Ives and Miss Minor."

"* * * Music filled the building. The half hundred musicians of Professor Hecker's Elgin band opened with a classic overture and then

marched the arrivals up the broad stairway in step to a Wagner selection.

"When the guests had filled the upper parlors, the dance programme began with a grand entree. This was a charming sight, the long line resembling some picture of an ancient knight's banquet procession. * * * Hon. Lyman Trumbull and Mrs. Trumbull were assigned the places of honor. * * * Around and around the hall the line wound, with spectators about the edge. Every inch of the boxes were occupied, and those who could not get more favored points looked in from the halls and adjoining rooms.

"Lunchon was served in the parlors. Upstairs the members of the Association waited at dainty tables and below, curious robed people from the Orient did the honors. In the three west rooms native khitmutgars in red fezzes and redder blouses poured Indian tea, and across the way the dainty Ceylonese chatted over fragrant cups and learned their first lesson of Mary Washington from interested groups."

Among the many beauties that graced that sumptuous hall, none attracted more attention than little Alma Trumbull, a lovely child of ten years, looking like a real little Daughter of the Revolution in her beautiful pink brocade; the court train fell from the shoulders

and the sweet, bright face of the child was a picture of delight at the splendid scene and her innocent enjoyment of her own pretty costume. This fair, sweet flower was doomed to fade before blossoming into womanhood. Less than two years after that reception, the dear little girl was seized with diphtheria and passed away in a few hours; the only child of her heart-broken mother and the joy of her distinguished father's advanced years.

During the summer the star of the Hereditary Life Member was presented to the Duchess de Veragua and also to the Infanta Eulalia. This graceful tribute to the lady guests of the Nation, representing the families of Columbus and of Queen Isabella I., was suggested by Mrs. Roger A. Pryor. At Mrs. Pryor's suggestion, the medal was presented to the Duchess by Mrs. Mitchell, of Florida.

The result of the work at the World's Fair was to make Illinois the banner State in place of Colorado. Louisiana succeeded Vermont and South Carolina and held it until Mrs. Hearst sent in her contribution from California, who held the first place until the Valentine ball at Denver placed Colorado in the lead.

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CHAPTER XX.

HON. FRANK HATTON.

THE perfect enthusiasm and enjoyment of the dedication of the Mary Washington Monument, was marred by a great sorrow; the death on April 30th of Hon. Frank Hatton, the Editor of the Washington Post, the constant, unfailing friend and worker for the cause.

We have told how his indignant protest against the advertisement for the sale of Mary Washington's grave roused Mrs. Hetzel to suggest that the monument should be built by the women of the United States. We have also told how promptly he responded, and how he assisted and promoted the idea; how he devoted one column of his paper for many months to Mary Washington, and opened it to subscriptions and contributions, the Washington Post giving \$200; but it is impossible to do full justice to his unwearied and unfailing assistance from the first suggestion until the completion of the

monument. Through him Mr. George W. Childs sent his donation of five hundred dollars. He also obtained a donation from Mrs. Jeannette M. Thurber, whose name is enrolled among the Hereditary Life Members, and the aid he gave through the columns of the Post never flagged.

He had been selected by the other members of the Board of Directors to represent the ladies of the National Mary Washington Association at the banquet at Fredericksburg. He also assisted in planning the arrangements contributing thereby to the admirable system which made the Dedication so complete and excellent in every respect.

But the eloquent voice was stilled; the handsome face and commanding form were missing, and the ceremonies were saddened by the memory of the absent friend and the sight of the vacant chair.

At a meeting of the National Mary Washington Memorial Association on Saturday, May 5th, the following resolutions were placed on the files of the society records:

WHEREAS, by death Frank Hatton has been removed from the sphere of his earthly activity and usefulness; and

WHEREAS, the National Mary Washington Memorial Association recognize with peculiar feelings of gratitude the services rendered by him; therefore be it

Resolved, that in the death of Mr. Hatton the community has sustained a severe loss; that this Association does here record its deep appreciation and remembrance of the aid, the sympathy and the valued encouragement always met with at his hand; and it is hereby ordered that this resolution be spread upon the minutes of the board and made part of the history which deceased did so much to dignify and embellish.

AMELIA C. WAITE, President.

MARGARETTA HETZEL, Secretary.

The fame of Frank Hatton belongs to his Country. His career as a Cabinet officer as a literary man as a patriot and a philanthropist will live after him. The Mary Washington Monument was but one of the many noble objects to which he devoted his invaluable time and energies. It was his last great work and he lived to see the shaft completed.

CHAPTER XXI.

THE NEW MONUMENT.

During the spring of 1893 the Incorporators of the National Mary Washington Association submitted the design of the monument to the Trustees; President Cleveland, Chief Justice Fuller and Governor McKinney; who all pronounced "it artistically and architecturally correct, harmonious and pleasing, and in solidity and simplicity especially appropriate to the character and life of the woman it was designed to honor." Objections had been raised in some quarters to the simple form of the obelisk, and some of the old citizens of Fredericksburg were loth to have the old monument removed, associated as it was with the memories and traditions of their youth; but it was impossible to make a firm and enduring monument out of the old ruin and the first and continued pledge of the collectors to the contributors was that a firm and enduring monument should be built.

In the words of Mrs. James Power Smith,

when President of the Fredericksburg Association in a letter regarding Mr. Jack's offer of a monument; already mentioned in Chapter VIII: "Mr. Jack's view is correct, that the old monument is composed of too many small stones, and that has led largely to its ruined condition."

On October 21st, the corner stone of the new monument was laid by the Fredericksburg Mary Washington Association. Mrs. Fleming, the President, was unable to be present owing to a severe illness, but the other officers of the Association were all there, with many of the members and a large crowd of citizens. None of the National officers were present, the President Mrs. Waite, saying that she thought it best to defer any national celebration until the monument was completed.

The ceremonies were conducted by Rev. W. Meade Clark, Rector of St. George's Church, who was made custodian of the tin box deposited in a cavity cut in the northeast corner of one of the massive granite base blocks. He placed each article in the box, naming it as he did so.

The following is a list of the articles:

"The Story of Mary Washington," by Marion Harland.

"The Fredericksburg Daily Star," of October 21st, 1893.

"The Fredericksburg Free Lance," of October 21st, 1893.

Old copper cents of 1800, and half cents of 1799, 1800, 1801 and 1806, and Columbia half dollar 1807, all donated by F. H. Stonebraker.

A membership card of the Mary Washington Association of Fredericksburg.

One ribbon badge of the National Mary Washington Memorial Association.

One piece of paper in which Mary Washington's will was folded, and scrap of paper on which the original will was written.

One set of Columbia postage stamps, 1 to 10 cents.

One photograph of the old monument.

"The Home Maker Magazine," containing article by Rev. James Power Smith.

One copy on parchment of the records, Constitution and Charter of the Mary Washington Association of Fredericksburg, Va.

One copy of the Incorporation and By-Laws of the National Mary Washington Memorial Association, Washington, D. C.

One copy of contract between the National Mary Washington Memorial Association and William J. Crawford, the monnment builder.

One copy of letter from George W. Shepherd,

presenting the lot of land to the Fredericksburg Association, dated January 24, 1890, and the letter of acceptance from Mrs. James Power Smith, first President of the Fredericksburg Association.

One silver plate from the old monument inscribed on one side: "Corner Stone of the Monument over the Remains of Washington's mother placed 7th May 1833." On the reverse side of this old plate the following is inscribed: "This plate removed from the corner stone of the old monument October 7th, 1893, in the presence of Mrs. V. M. Fleming, President, and Mrs. J. F. Thompson, Secretary."

One card of Rev. W. Meade Clark, who placed the box in the corner stone.

Pictures of Mary Washington's house, her dressing room and sleeping room.

One new silver plate presented by William J. Crawford, contractor, containing the names of the officers of both Associations, as follows:

On one side of the silver plate:

"The Mary Washington Monument Association of Fredericksburg, Va.

"Mrs. V. M. Fleming, President.

"Mrs. J. F. Thompson, Secretary.

"Trustees: Mrs. Charles Wallace, Mrs. T. S. Duneway, Mrs. S. W. Carmichael, Mrs. William Bradley, Mrs. E. Dorsey Cole, Miss Irene Colbert, Miss Kate Hurkamp, Mrs. Isaac Hunt."

On the other side of the plate:

" National Mary Washington Memorial Association.

" Mrs. Amelia C. Waite, President.

" Mrs. Margaret Hetzel, Secretary.

" Trustees :

" Hon. Grover Cleveland, President United States.

" Hon. Melville W. Fuller, Chief Justice United States.

" Hon. Philip W. McKinney, Governor of Virginia.

On December 21, 1893, the great shaft was placed near the derrick and the work of elevating it on the plinth was begun. During the 22d it was slowly raised from a horizontal to a perpendicular position, and at 4 o'clock p. m. it was placed on the plinth.

Mrs. Waite went to Fredericksburg with her daughter to witness the raising of the shaft, and from the windows of the house opposite, the residence of Hon. J. Seymour White, she watched every movement of the work. After the obelisk was securely poised on the plinth, she accepted the monument in the name of the National Association.

The monument, securely boxed, remained in its wooden cover over Christmas Day, but

it was unboxed on December 26th and thoroughly cleaned; then it was again boxed up to remain until the dedication, which it was decided should take place in the month of May, the month endeared to the Association by many anniversaries, not the least of which was the laying of the first corner-stone by President Jackson.

CHAPTER XXII.

REPORTS AND APPEALS.

AT the annual meeting held on February 24, 1894, the President presented the following report:

"We now enter upon the 5th year of active work. In previous years we had little to report of results. We worked hard and constantly, but it took a long time to collect the amount needed before we could begin the real work of contracting for and directing a monument to the mother of Washington.

"Now, we come before you prepared to show results. Our monument to Mary, the mother of Washington, has been put up. The ground around is practically graded and enclosed by a fence to protect it from vandalism.

"The monument is fifty feet high and comprises a monolith of forty feet, standing on bases and plinth ten feet high. The lower base is eleven feet square. The whole shaft of fifty feet is of Barré granite and the finest workmanship. On the front of the plinth are the words: "Mary the Mother of Washington," and on the reverse side: "Erected by her Country-Women." These inscriptions are beautifully cut. Mr. Crawford, the designer and builder

of the monument, has shown a truly patriotic spirit in the work, putting not only his best skill but his whole heart into it.

"We have resorted to various methods of raising the money; some have succeeded beyond our expectations, others have resulted in disappointment. But the monument is now paid for, \$11,500. The wrought-iron fence around it, twenty feet square and six feet high, with stone posts, put up in the most substantial manner, is also paid for. This, with the cost of grading, keeping a watchman, and the other minor expenses, have almost exhausted our funds.

"We must now put a fence around our five acres of park, build a gate-house for the gardener and custodian of the grounds, lay out and improve the park, and we must have a small endowment fund for future expenses. Contributions are daily coming in, but in small quantities, owing probably to the general depression in business and the needs of the unemployed. We are very grateful for all contributions, but we must emphasize our needs for more money to enable us to entirely complete this work and hand it over to the trustees this summer.

[Signed]

"AMELIA C. WAITE."

The Secretary then presented a concise History and an appeal to the Daughters of the American Revolution, which was approved by the Board and ordered to be printed and circulated.

She appealed to the Daughters as an Honorary Vice-President-General, present at the organization, when the motion to aid in the completion of the Monument to the Mother of Washington, was passed by acclamation. She alluded to the work already done by many Chapters, but realizing the growth of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, she felt it her "official duty" to bring the matter before all the Chapters throughout the country, that every Daughter may be afforded an opportunity to add her mite (though it may be) to redeem the noble pledge made at the organization of our great Patriotic Society on October 11, 1890."

The Concise History contained an epitome of what has already been told in these pages, closing with the following eloquent appeal to the Vice-Presidents:

"With grateful thanks for all your noble work in the past, and trusting that you will be able to still effectively aid us in the good cause, I remain,

" Respectfully yours,

[Signed]

" MARGARET HETZEL."

Mrs. Terhune [Marion Harland], always

active and ready to aid the cause, published in the *Christian Herald*, a chapter from her "Story of Mary Washington," which, as we already know, she had published by Houghton, Mifflin and Co. for the benefit of the National Mary Washington Association. To this Chapter she added a foot note suggesting that every woman and child in the country bearing the name of Mary should give 25 cents to the monument, leading the donation with her own name, Mary Virginia Terhune, which was followed by Miss Mary F. Waite, who also issued an appeal to the Mary's. The responses to Mrs. Terhune and Miss Waite were numerous, and the Mary Fund soon reached a considerable sum.

Among the contributors to the Mary Fund was the Rev. Dr. Howison, author of "The Student's History of the United States," and also of the standard History of Virginia. Enclosing a donation in honor of his mother, wife, daughter and sister he paid an eloquent tribute to the Mary Washington Association, saying that the more he studied the life and character of Washington, the more he was convinced of his unequalled grandeur and

purity, and of his mother's influence in moulding that character; adding that the work of the Mary Washington Association in restoring the tomb and reviving the memory of this noble Virginia mother should merit the thanks of every true American.

CHAPTER XXIII.

THE DEDICATION.

The 10th of May 1894, an ideal spring day with a cloudless sky, a bright sun tempered by a refreshing breeze, was the day that drew visitors from all over the country to honor the mother of Washington.

Governor O'Ferrall of Virginia had issued an eloquent and touching proclamation ordering the State offices in Richmond closed, the flag on the State Capitol placed at half mast and requesting all citizens of Virginia, as far as possible to unite in reverencing the memory of this "Good Virginia Mother."

The city of Fredericksburg was in gala attire. The streets were a mass of decoration: American flags side by side with the Virginia State banner: continental buff and blue streamed side by side with the red white and blue and the red and gold insignia of the Ball family which floated before the homes of Mary Ball's descendants.

"Flags of some sort floated from every housetop and gable window and thousands of little flags waved over the doorways of homes, or were carried in the hands of the younger portions of the community." Often little flags, or the union shield with the Virginia coat of arms would frame a picture, either of the woman who was that day honored or of her immortal son or of Martha his wife or of some other Revolutionary character or event.

"One of the most noticeable decorations was an old tree standing on a corner of two of the principal streets, which looked as if it might have been seared by the terrible iron hail of nearly a third of a century ago. This ancient tree was wrapped completely from its base, far up among its branches and leaves, with red and white bunting studded with blue stars. The contrast of the bright colors of the bunting with the delicate green of the newly opened leaves was not only picturesque but beautiful.

At 10:20 the special train from Washington arrived, bringing the President, the Chief Justice, members of the Cabinet and other invited guests, with the ladies of the National Mary Washington Association, the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Marine Band.

The Marine Band was the first to alight,

and lost no time in saluting the President as he drove past with "Hail to the Chief" and playing the "Star Spangled Banner" and "America" in honor of Mrs. Waite and the Board of Lady Managers of the N. M. W. M. A.

At the home of Mary Washington, an old time cottage on a side street, a luncheon was served by the Fredericksburg Monument Association to the National Mary Washington Memorial Association. The ladies were received by Mrs. Fleming, President of the Fredericksburg Mary Washington Association, assisted by Mrs. Thompson, the Secretary and other ladies. The old house had been purchased and restored by the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities and was shining with a new coat of Colonial yellow. It was furnished completely as in the days of Mary Washington, and the quaint furniture with the turbaned "Aunties" in attendance called one back to the days when the grand "Old Mistress" was yet alive ; while the open hearted cordiality of the hostesses assured all that the proverbial hospitality of Old Virginia was as active as ever.

A short time only was allowed to walk through the old house, to wander through the garden where Lafayette found the "Roman Matron" among her flowers, when a summon came to attend the dedication ceremonies.

The procession in honor of a monument to a woman, erected by women, was most fittingly led by ten beautiful young ladies on horseback under the leadership of Miss Rosalie Bankhead of Stafford County. All wore black habits and black cavalry hats, adorned with sable plumes and cockades of the Continental colors. Splendid riders they unflinchingly kept their seats through fire and sword as well as martial music, for the Marine Band followed with a large Military escort, marshalled by General Charles Anderson, who wore conspicuously on his breast the star of the Hereditary Life Member, first worn by him at the White Sulphur Springs at the brilliant ball originated and managed by Mrs. Roger A. Pryor. The first, and almost the only man then entitled to wear that star, was the Adjutant General of the State of Virginia, the marshall of that procession.

Then followed in carriages the ladies of the two Mary Washington Associations :

Mrs. Waite, Mrs. Fleming, Mrs. Hetzel, Mrs. Thompson.

Mrs. Emory, Miss Maude Lee Davidge, Miss Sallie Emory, Miss Victoria Emory.

Mrs. Mary Virginia Terhune, Mrs. Christine Terhune Herrick, Mrs. James Power Smith, Miss Hetzel.

Miss Mary Desha, Miss Janet Richards, Miss Ida Beall, (carrying a flag which her grandfather Admiral ap Catesby Jones carried in the war of 1812.

Then followed the President's carriage which had halted for the ladies to take the post of honor, immediately behind the marshal. The President saluted the ladies, hat in hand, with an enthusiastic smile as he accorded them the precedence and fell into line behind them.

Fourteen other carriages followed filled with distinguished guests.

Then followed the Richmond Light Infantry Blues, the Alexandria Drum Corps, the Alexandria Light Infantry, the First Virginia Regiment, Co. C., the Richmond Howitzers, the Knights of Pythias, Sons of Confederate Veterans, Confederate Veterans, Fredericks-

burg Lodge No. 4, James F. Lowrey, Master, and Washington Lodge, Alexandria, William F. Smith, Master.

[General Washington was initiated a Mason by the Fredericksburg Lodge and was buried by the Washington Lodge of Alexandria of which he was a member.]

The Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, with the Grand Secretary of the District of Columbia closed the procession.

Through the streets of Fredericksburg they marched and as they passed the old mansion of Betty Washington Lewis, now known as Kenmore, the tall, white shaft appeared in sight, surrounded by gaily decorated stands crowded by still more gaily decorated people. In the midst of this bustling crowd it stood, pure, solid, simple, like the woman in whose honor it was erected, a silent reminder of her simple and unobtrusive grandeur of character.

Through a chaos of people of all ages and sexes, in multifarious costumes, guarded by uniforms of every conceivable color and pattern, the grand stand was reached. On the rostrum were seated President Cleveland and

Mayor Rowe, the Vice-President and Mrs. Stevenson, President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, wearing the star of the Mary Washington Association, presented to her by the Virginia chapters of Albemarle and Roanoke. Near Mrs. Stevenson sat Governor and Mrs. O'Ferrall, Senator Daniel, the Secretary of State and Mrs. Gresham, the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Carlisle, the Secretary of War and Mrs. Lamont, the Secretary of Agriculture and Miss Morton, Secretary Bissell, the Chief Justice and Mrs. Fuller, Justice and Mrs. Harlan, Mrs. Waite, President of the National Mary Washington Memorial Association, Mrs. V. M. Fleming, President of the Fredericksburg Mary Washington Association, Mrs. Hetzel, Secretary of the National Association, and Miss Maude Lee Davidge, Incorporator and Director.

Next to the rostrum were seats reserved for the descendants of Mary Washington, who had been specially invited by the National Association. They had been summoned from the East and from the West; from old Westmoreland, King George and Fairfax, from

Maryland, North Carolina, Kentucky, Texas, California, New Jersey and New York; one invitation had been sent to Japan, to Paymaster Mason Ball, U. S. N. All present wore red and gold ribbons in honor of the Ball family and their seats were decorated with red and gold by the Chairman of Arrangements, Hon. William A. Little. Among the descendants present were Miss Eugenia Washington, Col. Thornton Augustus Washington and Miss Lee Washington, Mrs. Fanny Washington Finch and her niece Mrs. Magruder, Miss Eugenia Washington Moncure, Captain George Washington Ball and his daughters, Mrs. Hill and the Misses Ball; Miss Attaway Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Byrd Lewis, Mrs. Bettie McG. Smoot, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Mary Stuart Smith and her daughter Mrs. Mills, Mrs. Empie, Mr. Lawrence Washington of Mt. Vernon, and his sisters, Miss Eliza Seldon Washington and Mrs. Eleanor Washington Howard; Mrs. Perrine, of Baltimore, and her sister, Mrs. Mary Washington Keyser, Vice-President and Hereditary Life Member, wearing the spinning-wheel of the D. A. R., the badge of the

Colonial Dames, the star of the Hereditary Life Member, and the red and gold streamers that distinguished the descendants of Mary Ball. The reunion of the descendants was not the least interesting feature of the celebration.

Miss Susan Carrington Clarke and Mrs. Clifton R. Breckenridge, Vice-Presidents for Connecticut and Arkansas, sat near Mrs. Keyser on the grand stand. One could not but regret the absence of Mrs. Pryor and many other Vice-Presidents. Among the Daughters of the American Revolution present were Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry, Regent of the District of Columbia, Miss Ella Loraine Hersey, Mrs. Fanny Washington Reading, Miss Elizabeth Lee Washington, Mrs. Major Goodloe, Mrs. Randolph Powell, Mrs. Thompson H. Alexander, and Mrs. Sylvia Contee Meredith, accompanied by her husband, Hon. E. E. Meredith, the popular Congressman from Northern Virginia.

The ceremonies opened with a prayer by the Reverend James Power Smith, the author of the touching appeal published in the Home Maker for 1890. After invoking the Divine blessing he said :

“ Amid these encircling hills of green and these smiling fields of plenty, we have gathered on this gentle errand to do honor to the American woman to whom we owe so much. On this lovely spot, consecrated by her solitary devotions, where rests the hallowed dust in silent sleep of death, American women have erected this monument that our children's children may remember her in grateful love. They have wished to make it enduring, that its lessons may never fail among us, and they have made it reach aloft that it may point forever to Thee, by whom alone all mothers fulfill their missions and all sons grow in strength and honor.

“ Where once the rude alarms of war made the air to tremble and the sun to hide his face; on this battlefield, stained alas, with the blood of brothers, we have come from North and South with one accord, to fulfill our common duty of respect. Peace, blessed peace from Thee, O God of Peace, comes with us; and surely ‘ peace hath its victories no less renowned than war.’

“ We thank Thee for the sweet name of mother; for the memory of this noble American mother; for her great gift, the son she bore and bred, and all the lessons she taught him of truth and purity, and the manly virtues of self control and unselfish devotion to right and to his country in which she trained him.

“ May our people learn more and more to honor

the name of mother; and every home be the shrine of all things pure and lovely, and the nursery of sons and daughters to defend and adorn a great and happy land."

After this sublime prayer, the Mayor of Fredericksburg rose, and in a very able address welcomed on behalf of the City of Fredericksburg, the President, Governor and other distinguished guests. He gave a brief account of the first monument and the laying of the corner-stone by President Andrew Jackson; he paid an eloquent tribute to the lamented Frank Hatton and the ladies of the Mary Washington Association, including "the noble women in various sections, some of whom have graced this occasion by their presence to-day."

The President of the United States was then welcomed by Governor O'Ferrall on behalf of the Commonwealth of Virginia. He alluded to the memorial in these eloquent words:

"To perpetuate the memory of her who gave birth to the leader of the American armies in the mighty struggle; fashioned his genius, moulded his character, formed his soul for good, and inspired

him for the work of liberating his people from the fetters of tyranny and establishing on this Western Continent an indestructible Union of indestructible States, 'a government which is the cynosure of all nations' eyes, the wonder of the hemispheres, the marvel of the civiized world.'

"Here under this bright sky and in these clear sunbeams the first monument is to be dedicated in remembrance of this noble American matron; builded not, however, by this Government with all its might and wealth and resources, but by a glorious band of women who determined to rescue the memory of the mother of Washington from the corroding hand of time and carve her name in letters deep in marble, where generations down, down the ages to come can read with kindling eyes and swelling bosoms."

Then, after alluding to Washington as a Cromwell without his ambition, a Scylla without his crimes, to the world its brightest example, and to mankind its ideal philanthropist, he alluded to President Cleveland as "a statesman without guile, a patriot without selfishness;" he welcomed the Justices of the Supreme Court as successors of John Marshall, with a hearty greeting to the members of the Cabinet, the Senators and repre-

sentatives, concluding with these impressive words :

“Let our blessings ever follow the glorious daughters of this bonded Union, by whose appointment we are here, who, with feet that never wearied, with a resolution that never faltered, with spirits that never drooped and hearts that never grew faint, pursued the noble work to which they had consecrated themselves until this pillar was crowned with its apex, the last letter carved, the trowel and chisel laid to rest and the whole structure dedicated for all time to the memory of Mary, the mother of Washington, and committed to the keeping of Virginia, her birthland, her homeland, her graveland, who with her watchful eye will guard it with sacred care and by her strong arm protect it from the Vandal touch.”

The President, introduced by Mayor Rowe, followed with an impressive address delivered in a strong, mellow, penetrating voice that seemed capable of filling the entire Monument Park without any effort on the part of the speaker. He said :

“Governor O’Ferrall, Mr. Mayor and Fellow Citizens :

“I speak for those who are to-day greeted as the official guests of Virginia and Fredericksburg, when

I return hearty thanks for the hearty welcome that has been extended to us in behalf of both State and City. Our appreciation of the warmth of your reception is not diminished by the thought that in the light of the highest meaning belonging to this occasion, there are no guests here. We have assembled on equal terms to worship at a sacred National shrine. * * *

"The man who said he cared not who made the people's laws if he could write their songs, might have said with more truth that he could gauge the strength and honor of a people and their fitness for self government if he knew the depth and steadfastness of their love for their mothers. I believe that he who thinks it manly to outgrow his care and devotion to his mother, is, more that he who has no music in himself, fit for treason, stratagem and spoils, and should not be trusted. Let us recall to day as conclusive proof of close relation between American greatness and a lasting love and reverence for our mothers, the proud declaration of George Washington, 'All I am I owe to my mother,' and let us not forget that when his glory was greatest and when the plaudits of his countrymen were loudest, he valued more than these the blessing and approval of his aged mother.

"While these exercises cannot fail to inspire us anew with reverence for American motherhood, we will remember that we are here to do honor to the

woman who gave to our Nation its greatest and best citizen, and that we have the privilege of participating in the dedication of a monument erected by the women of our land in loving and enduring testimony to the virtues of the mother of Washington. Let us be proud to-day that the nobility of this woman exacted from a distinguished foreigner the admission: 'If such are the matrons of America, she may well boast of illustrious sons,' and that Lafayette, who had fought with her son for American independence, declared after he had received her blessing: 'I have seen the only Roman matron living at this day.'

"Remembering these things, let us leave this place with our love of country strengthened, with a higher value of American citizenship, and with a prayer to God that our people may hold fast to the sentiment that grows out of the love and reverence for American motherhood."

After the President's address the monument was dedicated by the Grand Master of the Masons of Virginia, Mann Page, and the Grand Lodge of Virginia, assisted by Fredericksburg Lodge No. 4, where Washington was initiated; and Washington Lodge of Alexandria, of which he was the first Master, a member until his death, and under whose management his funeral was conducted.

When the dedication ceremonies were completed, President Cleveland arose, saying that it was one of the most interesting incidents of the occasion to present a lineal descendant of "Mary, the mother of Washington," introduced Mr. Lawrence Washington, who responded on behalf of the Washington family. His speech was an interesting sketch of the parentage and home of Mary Ball, of her married life, her widowhood and the character of her children, concluding with these words:

"A life like hers spent in the performance of those domestic duties which demand no public recognition or applause, and of which no account is immediately written, can only be judged by its results. Tested by this standard it needs no apologies, and her requiem might well close with the motto of her husband's family, '*Excitus acta probat.*'"

The President then introduced the orator of the day in the following felicitous words:

"On a day like this, of which Virginia should feel proud, she is peculiarly fortunate in having within her borders one who is better equipped than any man in the whole

country for performing the duties of the occasion. She could not find one more fit than the distinguished son she has chosen. I introduce Senator John Daniel."

Senator Daniel's address on this occasion has been pronounced the ablest oratorical effort of his life; that he was the Senator who so long and valiantly strove to have the work done by the Government, adds zest to his remarks:

"MR. PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES; LADIES OF THE MARY WASHINGTON MONUMENT ASSOCIATION, MY COUNTRYMEN:

"George Washington was the noblest figure that ever stood in the forefront of a nation's life. We are gathered to-day around his mother's grave. 'All that I am,' said he, 'I owe to my mother.' All that we are as a nation we owe to him. His debt is ours. * * * Beholding this monument, we rejoice that this debt is acknowledged, and realize that no limitation of time can bar rendition of justice to a noble fame.

"Our gratitude goes forth to our countrywomen who have so worthily achieved this work. Men attempted it and left it half accomplished. The State and the Federal governments alike contemplated, discussed and postponed it. Our noble women undertook it and it was done.

“We thank you, Madam, you Mrs. President, and your companions of the Mary Washington Memorial Association. Your success is your reward, and you will be henceforth blended in our veneration with her whose name is carved upon this sacred stone. It was fitting indeed that your pious hands should rear the first monument on earth erected by women to a woman, and fitting too that it should bear the name of Mary, the mother of Washington.”

After a tribute to the American home and to its effects on good government and a just nation, he said :

“You have reared this beautiful obelisk to one who was the light of the dwelling in a plain, rural, colonial home. Her history hovers around it. She nursed a hero at her breast. At the knee she trained to the love and fear of God and to the kingly virtues, honour, truth and valour, the lion of the tribe that gave to America liberty and independence. This is her title to renown. It is enough. * * * * *

“She was the good angel of the hearthstone—the special providence of tender hearts and helpless hands, content to bear her burden in the sequestered vale of life, her thoughts unperturbed by false ambition, and all unlooking for the great reward that crowned her love and toil.

“ But for the light that streamed from the deeds of him she bore, we doubtless would have never heard the name of Mary Washington, and the grass that grew upon this grave had not been disturbed by curious footsteps nor reverential hands ; but it does not follow that she shines only in the reflection of her offspring’s fame. Her virtues were not created, they were only discovered by the marvellous career of her illustrious son. This memorial might indeed be due to her because of who she was, but it is far more due because of what she was. It is in her own right, and as the type of her sex, her people and her race, that she deserves this tribute stone.

“ There were ten thousand Mary Washingtons among the mothers of the Revolution, and honouring her we honour the motherhood of heroic days and heroic men. It was in his character, all-sufficient in every emergency, that was displayed the overtowering greatness of George Washington and it is not doubted that this character was toned and shaped by his mother’s hand. The principles which he applied to a Nation were those simple and elementary truths which she first imprinted upon his mind in the discipline of home.” * *

Senator Daniel reviewed the life of Mary Washington from her youth, when she was “ The Belle of the Northern Neck,” “ The

Rose of Epping Forest," to her old age when she was venerated as the "Roman Matron," or beloved as "Old Madam;" of her appearance at the Peace Ball, her reception of Lafayette in her garden, of her last meeting with her great son, when he came to receive her blessing before accepting the highest gift of a grateful nation. He told of her death, of the generous gift of Mr. Burrows; of the laying of the corner stone on the 7th of May, 1833, of the misfortune of the unfinished monument as battle-scarred and weather-stained it had finally become so dilapidated as to be incapable of reconstruction. He concluded with these stirring words:

"Once again the May time breaks with its sunshine, its verdure and its blossoms over the land whose hills and plains were shaken and whose houses were shattered by the thunders of war; but no more do their long lines come gleaming out to the deadly fray; no more is heard 'the noise of the captains and the shouting,' no more are seen the garments rolled in blood. Yet history repeats itself, and a mighty host is again marshaled upon these plains. Manhood and womanhood and childhood are here; the people have come from far and wide; the old Masonic Lodge of which Washing-

ton was a member and the volunteer soldiery are gathered here, and our noble chief Magistrate and Commander in Chief, who fills the seat of Washington and Jackson, is here to lift up the pure ideals of the Republic and imbibe and impress the lessons of this consecrated day. 'I prophesy,' said Thomas Carlyle, 'that the world will once more become a sincere, a believing world, with many heroes in it—a heroic world. It will then be a victorious world—never 'till then.' Fireside lessons and the mother's love must make it so—sincere, believing, heroic, victorious. In scenes like this are tokens of the fulfillment of the prophet's vision. Patriotism kneeling by the good woman's grave invokes its inspirations and prays God's blessing on the land of Washington."

Immediately after Senator Daniel's oration and the applause that followed, two beautiful baskets of flowers were presented to Mrs. Waite and Mrs. Hetzel by Miss Maude Lee Davidge, of the National Board of Directors, and Miss Victoria Emory, daughter of the First Vice President. They were the kind and graceful gifts of the sister of Senator Daniel.

Governor O'Ferrall, at the request of the ladies of the Fredericksburg Mary Washing-

ton Monument Association, read a set of engrossed resolutions, which were then presented to Mrs. Waite as President of the National Society.

After a preamble stating the gift of Mr. Shepherd, the conditional deed to the National Association and the erection of the monument just dedicated, it was

"Resolved, By the Mary Washington Monument Association of Fredericksburg, Virginia, that the most heartfelt thanks of the Association are due and are hereby tendered to the National Mary Washington Memorial Association for the able and effective way in which the monument on their part has been pushed to a successful completion, for their earnest and untiring efforts, for their zeal and devotion to this sacred cause, and for their patriotism so well expressed in this enduring shaft of granite.

"And be it further Resolved, That this Association do also tender their thanks to those friends who, more especially in the beginning of this undertaking, came to their aid with untiring interest and unflagging zeal, prominent among whom stand the names of Dr. James P. Smith, the late lamented Frank Hatton, and Mrs. M. V. Terhune."

This concluded the ceremonies. The ladies

of the National Board enjoyed a rest in the cool sweet home of Mrs. Fleming. President Cleveland, after holding a reception on the Monument Park, made a visit to the pretty cottage opposite, the home of Hon. J. Seymour White of the Fredericksburg Free Lance, where he was entertained by Mrs. White and the charming sister of Mrs. White, Mrs. Judge Goolrick, the First Vice-President for Virginia of the National Association. Her early services to the cause are recorded in these pages, especially her admirable appeal published on October 31st, 1889.

The President, Cabinet, Justices, Senator Daniel and Governor O'Ferrall and staff were then escorted to the old Mary Washington house where they partook of a luncheon. The President, delighted, wandered through the old rooms, admiring the quaint, colonial furniture and recalling the past. He then asked if it were too late to invite the descendants of Mary Washington to meet him in the old home of their ancestress, for he would be very happy to see them there. Then the wearers of the red and gold, living in Fredericksburg, who were entertaining

their kinsfolk from a distance were summoned from their luncheons, and hosts and guests, without regard to age or sex, repaired to the old home, where the great-great-grandson of old Aaron Cleveland, Congregational parson, patriotic poet and Revolutionary officer, had the satisfaction of grasping the hands and enjoying the conversation of the nearest living relatives of his first and greatest predecessor in the home of his beloved and honored mother.

CHAPTER XXIV.

THE BANQUET.

AT four o'clock, after the dedication, a banquet was given in the opera house by the Masons of Fredericksburg, under the auspices of Fredericksburg Lodge No. 4. This was pronounced the grandest banquet that Fredericksburg had ever known. The hall was handsomely decorated with flags, festoons, and streamers of bunting, stars and stripes innumerable, the Virginia banner, the Continental colors, buff and blue varied by flowers, ferns and palms, which, combined with the dresses of the lady guests, the regalia of the Masons, the floral ornamentation of the tables, and the cut glass and silverware produced a dazzling effect.

The Marine Band discoursed sweet music, and when the familiar strains of "Hail to the Chief" announced the arrival of the Executive he was greeted with loud cheers by all present, to whom he was presented by Judge Sener, of Fredericksburg, as "a guest of the

lodge in which George Washington was made a Mason ; in the spot where Andrew Jackson had laid the cornerstone of a monument to Mary Washington, and which now welcomed the illustrious successor of Washington and Jackson, President Grover Cleveland."

The President replied in a few felicitous remarks, saying that he was embarrassed by being numbered with his predecessors, for he was but an unworthy successor of Washington and Jackson; he also regretted that he was not a Mason; perhaps it was not his fault, but he was sure it was his misfortune; but, he added, that he belonged to a fraternity of which George Washington and Andrew Jackson were both prominent members, whose temple was not as old as Solomon's, for it was an American institution, a fraternity, whose fruits would always be before the world. "Would you know its name? It is the brotherhood of free and accepted American citizens."

The President and party were hardly seated, the cheering of the crowd and the music of the band not yet hushed when the Governor with Mrs. O'Ferrall, Congressman

and Mrs. E. E. Meredith and thirteen beautiful girls from Richmond, representing the thirteen original States, arrived and were presented by Judge Sener. The Governor responded to the greetings with a few amusing words and took his seat amid the laughter and plaudits of his hearers.

The Governor was followed by Mrs. Waite. When she was introduced by Judge Sener she smilingly bowed her acknowledgements to the rapturous applause which greeted her, equalling in enthusiasm that accorded the President. She was accompanied by Mrs. Fleming and Mrs. Thompson, President and Secretary of the Fredericksburg Association. Mrs. Hetzel, the Secretary of the National Association was unable to be present, being exhausted by the excitement and fatigue of the dedication ceremonies, but her place was admirably filled by the Assistant Secretary, Miss Mary F. Waite. Miss Maude Lee Davidge, Incorporator, was also of the party with Miss Victoria Emory, Miss Elsie McElroy, of Washington, and Miss Hetzel, of Fairfax County, Va.

The first toast to the "Memory of Mary

Washington" was responded to by George Alfred Townsend in an attempt to travesty that memory by a so-called poem, containing more truth than poetry, but very little of either. How one longed for the woman's poem of 60 years previous!

The toast: "George Washington the Master Workman of the Age," was responded to by Vice-President Stevenson in an admirable address. As a son of Illinois he extolled the generosity of Virginia in ceding to the General Government the great Northwest, the conquest of George Rogers Clarke. He paid a splendid tribute to George Washington as a soldier, a statesman, a Mason. "He was the recognized master workman. His most eloquent eulogist has well said: 'Virginia gave Washington to America and America gave him to the world and the ages.'"

At the laying of the corner-stone of the National Capitol, one hundred years ago, Washington officiated as Grand Master of Freemasons as well as in his great office of President of the United States. No craftsman can forget that upon that historic occa-

sion Washington wore the sash and apron that had been wrought by the hands of the wife of the beloved Lafayette. * * *

“Amid discouragement and danger let us not forget that with Washington there was an abiding faith in the capacity of his countrymen for self-government. * * * The century just closing has not dimmed the glory of the achievements of this illustrious man. * * * His name and fame are the precious heritage of all people and all times, his last words, the shibboleth of all parties and sections.”

Mr. Justice Harlan of the Supreme Court, U. S. A., responded to the toast: “Our distinguished guests; we extend to them a hearty welcome.”

Justice Harlan, after saying that he was a son of Kentucky and therefore a grandson of Virginia, thanked the people of Fredericksburg, most cordially on behalf of the President and his Cabinet, the Vice-President, the Chief Justice and the Senators and Representatives, for the opportunity of being present on such an interesting occasion and for the generous hospitality extended to all. “All the world,” he said, “knows what Virginia

hospitality means." He paid a graceful tribute to George Mason's Bill of Rights, and Virginia Constitution of 1776, and to the heroes and statesmen of the Revolutionary period. "But," he concluded, "there is another circumstance connected with this occasion which is of peculiar interest to the present Chief Justice and myself as members of the Supreme Court of the United States. It is, that the erection of this beautiful monument is principally due to the untiring, unselfish, patient labor of a noble woman, the widow of an honored successor of Chief Justice Marshall. I allude, as you know, to Mrs. Amelia C. Waite, the President of the National Mary Washington Memorial Association. She deserves and will receive the thanks of all, in every country, who revere the memory of the mother of Washington and her illustrious son."

The last toast: "To the National Mary Washington Memorial Association," was responded to by Hon. Blair Lee, son of Mrs. Elizabeth Blair Lee, Second Vice-President. He said:

"The National Mary Washington Memorial As-

sociation was started in May, 1889, by Mrs. Hetzel. It was about the same time that Mrs. Terhune [Marion Harland] commenced the same work in New York, and a similar movement was made in the Old South Church, Boston. The reason for so general an uprising was the advertisement of the sale at public auction of the ground on which the unfinished monument to Mary Washington stood.

"About this time came the news of the fearful disaster at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, by which, and the coming of the summer season, all efforts were postponed until the autumn, when the work commenced with vigor. In the meantime the Mary Washington Society of Fredericksburg secured the land and deeded it to the National Society 'on condition of their erecting a suitable monument upon the ground.' These conditions appear now to be fulfilled.

"To Mrs. Amelia C. Waite, President, and Mrs. Margaret Hetzel, Secretary, of the lady managers, is principally due the success of the undertaking.

"Mrs. Waite brought to this difficult task qualities in a woman such as we are familiar with in the character of Washington—dignity, patience, industry and good sense. In directing the energy and reconciling the differences of her associates and in arousing public interest, she has experienced and overcome many difficulties not unlike some that met and harrassed General Washington, and she

may not only look back upon her labors as successful but as showing forth what they were least meant to exhibit—the exalted nature of a true woman.

“Mrs. Hetzel suggested the work, and as Secretary of the Board of Lady Managers has been indefatigable, writing hundreds, I might say thousands of letters to all parts of the United States, endeavoring to enlist the patriotism of the women who could appreciate the character of Washington’s mother.”

Thus concisely and clearly did Mr. Lee recapitulate what has already become familiar to the reader. He then alluded to the successful work of Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, reading a beautiful letter, regretting her inability to be present. After another deserved tribute to Mrs. Terhune and the Vice-Presidents of the States, he spoke of the recent loss that the Association had sustained :

“One vacancy has occurred in the Board of Directors since its organization through the death of Hon. Frank Hatton. Passing along Pennsylvania Avenue on the evening of the day he died, by a flag at half mast on the beautiful building he was prominent in erecting, I knew of his departure. The moment and its suggestions were impressive. A bright star was sinking in the clear west. There came one of those lulls which sometimes take place

in the traffic of a thoroughfare. It seemed as though the spirit of the dead was taking its last look at the scene of life's labor and success. This Association has lost in him a Director whose position on the press, whose liberal sympathies and intellectual gifts made him a vigorous helper."

This was the last speech. The ladies at the National Association were saddened at thus recalling the memory of their sympathizing friend and active helper. Mr. Lee had filled his vacant chair and responded for him. The appeal of the Reverend James Power Smith, issued in Fredericksburg on November 20, 1889, said: "A general sentiment is rising, stimulated by the meeting in the Old South Meeting House, Boston, and in the action of the Washington Post." This appeal of the Fredericksburg Association made this first tribute to Mr. Hatton, and it was most fitting that the last words spoken at the dedication ceremonies should also be a tribute to his memory."

A contemporary sheet said: "It was a day of patriotic oratory—a day when the minds of the speakers and their hearers were turned back to Revolutionary men and deeds as in

‘the dear old unestranged days,’ as Mr. Lowell would say.”

Too much cannot be said of the unbounded hospitality and perfect management shown by the citizens of Fredericksburg on this impressive occasion. The Fredericksburg Monument Association under the admirable leadership of Mrs. Fleming, the Masonic Lodge, the Ladies’ Auxiliary of the Lodge, and the various committees of invitation, arrangement, transportation, etc., all provided in the most complete manner for the comfort and enjoyment of their thousand guests. And it also must not be forgotten here that the donation of the Fredericksburg Monument Association to the monument was two thousand dollars, including the lot.

The President and party, Mr. and Miss Waite, and other distinguished guests, left on the six o’clock train for Washington, but several remained, including the Governor and his staff, and a beautiful ball was given in his honor. The Opera House was transformed from a banqueting hall into a ball room, where the showy uniforms of the Governor and his staff and the beautiful ball dresses of

the more beautiful Virginia girls made a truly brilliant scene.

"Thus ended," said the *Fredericksburg Star*, "the biggest day that Fredericksburg has ever seen or ever will see. Not a disagreeable incident occurred as far as we could hear to mar the pleasure of the occasion."

CHAPTER XXV.

DE PROFUNDIS.

THE closing words of Mr. Blair Lee at the banquet at Fredericksburg were: "The work of this organization is but half done. The monument is indeed before you, but a fund must be provided for its preservation; a keeper, a lodge and suitable enclosures must be secured. While your patriotic emotions are still glowing under the eloquence of Senator Daniel it is hoped that you will each and all resolve that the good work shall stand."

On February 22, 1895, the annual meeting was held at the residence of Chief Justice Fuller, the host presiding. All the original incorporators were present, also Mr. Lee and Mr. Fendall of the Board of Directors.

Many Hereditary Life Members were present. Mrs. Roger A. Pryor and Mrs. Daniel Manning, of New York; Mrs. Squire, of Washington State; Mrs. Cheney, of New Hampshire; Miss Clarke, of Connecticut; Mrs. Putnam, of New Jersey; Mrs. Hulbert,

Mrs. Perin, Mrs. Thomas, Miss Annie Laws and Miss Mary Torrence Harrison, of Ohio; Mrs. MacCartney, Mrs. Hunsicker and Miss Rittenhouse, of Pennsylvania, and Miss Anne Randolph Ball, of the District of Columbia. Mrs. Newport, the Vice-President for Minnesota, was represented by her daughter, Miss May Newport and Mrs. Mary Stuart Smith, of Virginia, by her daughter, Mrs. Lelia B. Cocke.

The Secretary after presenting the minutes of the last meeting reported that the list of Hereditary Life Members had increased during the year from 168 to 187. The Treasurer's report was then called for and a balance of \$2,600 reported.

Mrs. Waite then submitted her report, her last annual report. Though the events have already been described elsewhere, it is well to hear of them through her:

"Since our last annual meeting we have some progress to report, but much less than we had expected.

"At that time we could say that the monument to 'Mary, the Mother of Washington,' was completed, but not dedicated.

"That ceremony took place on the 10th of May, 1894, in the presence of a distinguished gathering. The President of the United States and many of his Cabinet, the Vice-President and Chief Justice of the United States and some of the Associate Justices, the Governor of Virginia and his staff, with a military escort, and many others of National reputation. The exercises were most satisfactory. The speeches of the President, the Governor of Virginia, and the Mayor of Fredericksburg were all excellent, and the oration of Senator Daniel magnificent.

"The monument standing up against the blue sky in its purity and gracefulness elicited universal approbation. So impressive was its appearance that the Secretary of State could find no finer model for the birthplace of George Washington at Wakefield than one of similar design but five inches taller.' * * *

"We have tried to impress upon our friends that only half of our work is done. We must build a custodian's house, improve the four acres of ground around the Monument and secure an Endowment Fund sufficient to take care of the place. Such are the conditions of our deed from the 'Mary Washington Monument Association of Fredericksburg.' * * *

"Our Hereditary Life Membership has been the most profitable source of income during the past year. Our Secretary's report will show the number

of new members as well as the total. The Life Membership is twenty-five dollars, with which we give a silver star. If a member prefers a gold star it is furnished by paying the extra cost of the metal. An amendment to the by-laws providing for these life memberships gives the members the right to vote at our several meetings on and after February 22nd, 1897, and it is expected that thereafter the officers of the Association will be chosen from these members. * * *

"I would suggest the appointment of a Recording Secretary. Our present Secretary has more to do than her strength is equal to in her correspondence. This she has managed most admirably, but the duties of both positions are too much for her.

"AMELIA C. WAITE,

"President of Ladies' Board of National Mary Washington Association."

According to this recommendation of the President, Miss Mary F. Waite was elected Recording Secretary and the other members of the Board of Managers were re-elected.

It was resolved at a Board meeting a few days later to proceed at once with the erection of a suitable stone house on the Monument Park for the Custodian. The Secretary's report for the year showed that she had

deposited with the Treasurer \$2000 before the 22d of February. Since the annual meeting she had received \$256.57 from Mrs. Lansing, Vice-President for New York State; \$25 from the Gaspee Chapter, of Providence, R. I., and \$95 from Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, making in all \$3276.57. In addition to this amount \$3000 had been set aside for the Endowment Fund.

On May 24, 1895, Mrs. Hetzel received a touching and eloquent letter from Governor Dillingham, of Vermont, telling her the sad news of the death of Mrs. Dillingham, one month previous, adding:

"You know enough of her responsive nature to understand that she was no ordinary woman, and you will pardon me if I add that in all that goes to make life grand she was richly endowed."

When one remembers with what energy and enthusiasm she responded to the first appeal of the National Association; how promptly she sent in her large donation, collected mostly from dollar contributors, and which must have been the result of miraculous courage and industry, one cannot but feel strongly the truth of the tribute here paid her

by him who knew and loved her best. Her name will always be endeared to the Mary Washington Association as the first Vice-President to respond to the appeal of the Secretary with a contribution that made hers the first banner state.

Mrs. Dillingham was the fourth Vice-President to be called away. Mrs. Faulkner, of West Virginia, who had started her work with great energy lived but a few months after sending in her first donation. Mrs. Cockrell, of Missouri, fell a victim to a sudden attack of pneumonia, early in 1893, and Mrs. Dundas Lippincott, of Philadelphia, who had worked with untiring zeal in that city, was, shortly after the dedication in 1894, summering at Bar Harbor, having left Philadelphia during a heated term. Coming too suddenly into the bracing air of Mount Desert she was seized with a sudden illness, and expired in a few days.

Miss Susan Carrington Clarke, the Vice-President for Connecticut, had gone to Atlanta, to attend the meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution, held in that city during their Exposition. She had just

arrived when she was attacked with what seemed to be a severe cold, but which proved to be a mortal disease.

The Secretary of the N. M. W. M. A. had received only a few days previously an order, sent by Miss Clarke, through Mrs. Waite, for two gold medals. She sent her reply to the officers of the Daughters of the American Revolution, knowing that Miss Clarke was on her way to the Exposition. Her letter was returned unopened by the Curator of the D. A. R. office, with the sad news of Miss Clarke's sudden death at Atlanta on October 20, 1895. She had been a very active worker. As State Regent of Connecticut she had brought the Mary Washington cause before her Chapters, and she had many plans for increasing the fund.

On October 20th, the day of Miss Clarke's death, Mrs. Hetzel received a letter from Washington, telling of the sudden illness of Mrs. Waite. Returning from a summer at the old home in Lyme, Connecticut, she had reached Washington, and was on her way from the train to her carriage, when she was seized with vertigo, followed by heart

failure. She rallied for awhile, and lay for four months very ill, tended by her devoted daughter and her many dear friends. Her interest in the Mary Washington Association seemed to be the one subject that could divert her mind from her physical sufferings; so great was her sense of duty and responsibility. She was able to know that the main building of the Custodian's cottage, which she had made her special work for that year, was finished; to approve the bills presented, and to counsel the Board of Directors to keep intact the \$3,000 set aside for the Endowment Fund. Such was the interest she showed that her friends on the Board hoped for recovery; hoped soon again to see her sweet face, to hear her sage advice and have her once more among them as a true and earnest worker; but it was in vain. On February 21st, at 11 o'clock p. m., her pure spirit took flight.

This loss to the Society cannot be estimated. It seemed a personal bereavement to every member:

"Like a summer-dried fountain when our need was the sorest."

Her death was felt keenly in her social life, in her church and in her many charities ; especially among the ladies of the Epiphany Church Home; but I doubt if it was any where more deplored than by this Society, to which she had devoted the last years of her life.

The next day, the 22d day of February, was the day of the regular annual meeting. As it had been impossible to give the necessary notice on account of the illness of the President, an informal meeting of Vice-Presidents and Hereditary Life Members was held at the Washington Club by order of Mrs. Elizabeth Blair Lee, 2nd Vice-President. The sad news of the death of our beloved President was discussed and the Secretary was empowered to draw up resolutions of condolence. The Secretary, prostrated by grief, age, and ill health, was unable to work for some time, nor were any of the directors ready to meet, and it was not until April 8th that the Board met and elected Miss Waite President to succeed her mother.

CHAPTER XXVI.

THE HEREDITARY LIFE MEMBERS.

IN May, 1896, the Secretary, by order of the President, Miss Waite, issued an Appeal to the Vice-Presidents and Hereditary Life Members, begging them to send in their reports and lists of contributions before February 22d, 1897, to be deposited in the Custodian's House; also urging these ladies to interest not only the Daughters and Dames, but all patriotic women in the United States, to complete the work they had so nobly begun.

Many interesting reports were sent in response by State Vice-Presidents. From Mrs. Lansing of Albany, Mrs. Mary Washington Keyser of Maryland, Mrs. Roger A. Pryor Vice-President at Large, and from Mrs. Sarah E. Fairman the faithful and untiring Chairman of the New York City Chapter, D. A. R. Admirable work was also done by Mrs. McCartney of Pennsylva-

nia, and Mrs. Mather of New Jersey, though they did not send any formal reports.

Among the responses to the Appeal was a letter from Mrs. W. M. Wilcox of Middletown, Connecticut, showing so much ability and such an intelligent interest in the subject, that the Secretary wrote asking her to accept the office of Vice-President for Connecticut made vacant by the death of her friend and townswoman Miss Susan Carrington Clarke. Mrs. Wilcox accepted and commenced her work on the 1st of June. She issued Appeals to all the Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution in her State, with the approval of Mrs. Kinney the State Regent. So effective was her work that she enlisted 32 Hereditary Life Members in six months and also collected a large sum from other sources.

On February 27th, 1897, the annual meeting was held at the house of Miss Davidge. It was the first official meeting of the Hereditary Life Members, according to the by-law that said they were privileged to vote at the Annual meeting on, and after February 22d, 1897.

Miss Mary F. Waite, President in the Chair, presented her report, reading an account of the disbursement of moneys during the past year, and setting forth the needs of the Society for a larger Endowment Fund than the \$3000 invested.

The Secretary's report was then read giving an account of the receipts during the year and the reports of the Vice-Presidents, making especial mention of the work done by Mrs. Wilcox, of Connecticut, and Mrs. Miller, of Massachusetts. She also reported the monument built and paid for, the Custodian's House or Monument Lodge also built and paid for and Mrs. Frances B. Goolrick, a Fredericksburg lady of distinguished family and of great intelligence and character appointed Custodian. Mrs. Goolrick will surely be recognized by the readers of this little volume on account of her earnest work in the early days of the Society; she having sent out the first appeal in October, 1889, suggesting the same plan of organization outlined by Mrs. Waite, the previous June and put in operation during the summer by Mrs. Hetzel.

Miss Waite then said that it still remained

to lay out and enclose the park. She also read a letter from the Custodian asking for some necessary work for the Lodge. These additions were approved by all present.

Miss Hetzel then asked that some receptacle might be placed in the Board Room of the Lodge to receive the records of membership and the reports of the contributors. Mrs. Wilcox responded that the Connecticut ladies would furnish the Board room.

Mrs. Stoddard, of New York, proposed that the number of Hereditary Life Members should be extended on account of the needs of the Society. This was opposed by Mrs. Hall, of Pennsylvania, and other ladies on the ground that it would cheapen the membership.

The President ruled that that motion, requiring an amendment to a by-law, could only be voted upon after a two-weeks' notice had been sent to each member. The votes of absentees could be sent by letter over each signature.

Mrs. Oglesby, of Louisiana, offered a resolution in lieu of the previous motion: "That each Hereditary Life Member pledge herself to contribute \$20 within the year." This was

objected to by several Vice-Presidents and original members, as the Hereditary Life-Membership insured the members against any further tax, and they had so pledged themselves.

The President announced, with the deepest regret, that the Treasurer, Mr. E. F. Riggs had been forced to decline re-election, as he was about to leave the country, adding :

"It is impossible to over-estimate the value of his services to the Association from the very first inception of the enterprise until now.

"I recommend that the Board put on record their appreciation of all he has done and the loss they sustain at his resignation."

Miss Waite then resigned as President of the Society, and Mrs. Mary Washington Keyser was elected her successor.

Miss Hetzel reported the resignation of Mrs. Emory from the Board of Directors on account of failing health.

In addition to Mrs. Keyser, three new members were then elected on the Board of Directors: Mrs. Wilcox, of Connecticut; Mrs. Alger, of Michigan; and Mrs. Fleming, of Virginia.

Mr. Blair Lee was elected Treasurer, to succeed E. Francis Riggs.

Mrs. Hetzel resigned as Secretary and Miss Susan Rivière Hetzel was elected her successor.

The meeting then adjourned until March 15th.

Resolutions asking that the Hereditary Life Members decide on a limit of extension were then issued by the Secretary and mailed to all Hereditary Life Members. At the adjourned meeting on March 15th the votes were counted. Fifty-eight had been received; of these, three were negatives, opposed to any extension; eight were limited to less than a year; the remainder, the large majority, fixed no limit, but left it to the discretion of the Board, or "until the necessary amount should be raised."

The members present at this adjourned meeting, after careful consideration and consultation, decided to limit the Hereditary Life Memberships to 600, feeling that that would have been the amount raised had it not been for the financial depression at that time. The by-law was therefore amended: "No medals

will be given out after the members number six hundred."

Of the four members of the Board elected on February 27th, Mrs. Wilcox and Mrs. Fleming accepted; Mrs. Alger did not respond; Mrs. Keyser, after careful consideration, found herself obliged to decline.

At a called meeting of the Board of Directors on April 12th the following officers were elected:

Mrs. Elizabeth Blair Lee, President, to succeed Mrs. Mary Washington Keyser, resigned.

Mrs. Eleanor Washington Howard, 1st Vice-President, to succeed Mrs. Matilda W. Emory, resigned.

Mrs. Emily W. Fleming, 2d Vice-President, to succeed Mrs. Elizabeth Blair Lee.

In February, 1898, the day before the Annual Meeting of the Mary Washington Association, the sad news was received of the death of their legal adviser, Mr. Reginald Fendall. Major Robert W. Hunter was elected his successor, at the next meeting of the Board of Directors.

At the Annual Meeting in 1899, the

vacancy on the Board caused by the resignation of Mr. Riggs, and the election of Mr. Blair Lee to the office of Treasurer was brought up. Mr. Shepherd, of Fredericksburg, who donated the land around the monument, on which the Lodge now stands was unanimously elected to this office. Mr. Shepherd said that he could not accept the office, and at the meeting in 1901 Professor Marcus Benjamin was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy.

For many years Mrs. Pryor was the only Vice-President at Large, but it was found necessary to appoint more ladies for that work. Miss Desha resigned the Vice-Presidency of Kentucky because she was no longer a resident of that, her native State. Mrs. Eleanor Holmes Lindsay then became Vice-President from Kentucky, and Miss Desha continued her work as Vice-President at Large.

Mrs. Edward Roby of Chicago, who did such signal service at the World's Fair, was asked to work with Mrs. Trumbull as Vice-President for Illinois, as Mrs. Trumbull returned to Connecticut when she became a widow; but Mrs. Roby, unwilling to interfere

in Mrs. Trumbull's work, preferred to be Vice-President at Large, and she has enlisted many valuable members from all over the country.

Mrs. Chauncey Stoddard of Plattsburg, N. Y., also worked with such success in the East and the West that she was appointed a Vice-President at Large, and she has gathered in members from many places.

CHAPTER XXVII.

PRESENTATIONS AND DONATIONS.

THE Articles of Incorporation of the National Mary Washington Memorial Association state that "the Association was organized for the purpose of erecting a suitable monument to Mary, the mother of George Washington and maintaining and preserving the same in perpetuity."

With this object the Hereditary Life Memberships were instituted: as a sure means of securing a perpetual Guard of Honor for the tomb of Mary Washington," in the eloquent language of the originator, Mrs. Pryor.

Representative women all over the country have been enlisted to carry out the objects of the Society. That sacred duty is to descend to daughter, granddaughter or to any heir designated by the member. A list of the Hereditary Life Members will be appended to this volume. It will be seen that very few States are unrepresented and we hope before

the list is closed to have every State and Territory on record.

One very interesting feature of the Association has been the presentations of the Hereditary Life Memberships. The first to receive that honor was, most appropriately, Mrs. Roger A. Pryor. At the grand ball at the White Sulphur Springs, which she suggested and projected, the membership was presented by the managers of the ball, and the beautiful star of the Mary Washington Association first appeared, worn by the woman who first proposed the Hereditary Life Memberships. Medals were also presented to Mrs. Annie Camm, Miss Mary Custis Lee and General Charles Anderson.

During the summer of 1893, two medals were presented to the honored guests of the Nation: The Duchess de Veragua and the Infanta Eulalia. The star was presented to the Duchess de Veragua by Mrs. Martha Mitchell, of Florida, through Mrs. Pryor; that of the Infanta Eulalia was conferred by Mrs. Pryor herself. Beautiful letters of acknowledgement were received from these ladies and the Duchesse de Veragua called

on Mrs. Pryor, to express her gratification, accompanied by the Duke and all her suite.

The Mount Vernon Chapter of Virginia was the first to present a medal to its Regent: Miss Eliza Selden Washington, daughter of John Augustine Washington, of Mount Vernon. This is one of the fourteen descendants of Mary Washington among the Hereditary Life Members. The Washington family have been among the most earnest workers for the cause; one especially, Mrs. Mary Washington Keyser of Baltimore. It is hardly necessary to again tell of all she has done to honor the memory of her great ancestress. The membership of Miss Eugenia Washington was a testimonial from two relatives and a devoted friend.

The Irondequoit Chapter of Rochester presented a medal to its Regent, Mrs. Caroline Crafts Little. Mrs. Little originated the idea that all the Chapters of New York State should present a membership to their State Regent. Miss Mary Isabella Forsyth was the first State Regent to receive this testimonial; the star has since been conferred on her two successors, Mrs. Belden and Mrs. Verplanck.

In April, 1894, just before the Dedication of the Monument, a star was presented to Mrs. Letitia Green Stevenson, President-General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, by two Virginia Chapters—the Albemarle Chapter of Charlottesville, and the Margaret Lynn Lewis of Roanoke. It was the beautiful thought of the Regents of these two Chapters—Mrs. Mary Stuart Smith and her daughter, Mrs. Lelia B. Cocke, descendants of Mary Washington.

When the time arrived for the unveiling of the monument a medal was presented to Mrs. J. Burrows Green, only surviving child of Silas Burrows, the donor of the first monument. The medal was the gift of Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, Mrs. John Townshend and Mrs. Charles Senff of New York, and was purchased on the day and hour that the Monument was dedicated. The gift was accompanied with many exquisite flowers and was received by Mrs. Greene with thanks and tears.

The New York City Chapter which has done such admirable work under its efficient and untiring Chairman, Mrs. James Fairman,

celebrated the 6th of January, the anniversary of the wedding of George Washington and Martha Custis, by presenting the Mary Washington star to their popular and gifted Regent, Mrs. Donald McLean.

In the words of the Chronicle:

"A gold medal with Hereditary Life Membership in the National Mary Washington Memorial Association, was presented to Mrs. Donald McLean, Regent of New York City Chapter Daughters of American Revolution, at Sherry's on the sixth of January, 1896, at the celebration of Washington's Wedding Day. The officers of the New York City Chapter were present.

"The Chairman of the Mary Washington Fund for the New York City Chapter, Mrs. James Fairman, represented the Chapter that bestowed the gift and made the presentation address.

"The Medal was accepted by the Regent, who at the social which followed expressed her gratitude and appreciation of the tribute.

"Among those present were Mrs. Adlai Stevenson [then President General of the Daughter of the American Revolution], who was the guest of honor, General Horace Porter and Charles Dudley Warner."

A few days after Mrs. McLean received

the medal, she sent the following felicitous acknowledgment:

"MY DEAR MRS. FAIRMAN:

"This beautiful Star [of the Mary Washington Association] engraved in letters unfading in the gold and upon the tablets of my heart, and keeping fresh and green the date which will ever hereafter be precious to me personally, as well as interesting historically, will thro'out my life typify to me the radiance of tender friendship.

"To my children and their followers, this badge of membership in so honorable a society will be more and more valuable as generation succeeds generation. When I contemplate all that the dignified and beautiful symbol signifies—historically and to me—I find no adequate words for the exceeding gratitude that stirs within me. Pray believe in its depth and sincerity my dear Mrs. Fairman, and also that I am but more appreciative because your hands presented me with the exquisite insignia—your hands which have worked so faithfully and with so fine results for the great monument. Your hands which have never been outstretched to me save in loyal greeting and leal support.

"Whatever work I may have performed for our beloved Chapter is rewarded thousandfold by the most happy surprise on that Wedding Day, January 6th, 1896.

"The dainty satin case of my badge [how proud I feel] is bride-like in its purity. Once more with all my heart, I thank you and your sister donors. I am in the past, in the present year, and in all to come,

"Your constant friend and devoted Regent,

"EMILY N. RITCHIE McLEAN.

"*January 6, 1896.*"

"In 1895, it was the desire of some of the oldest members of the D. A. R. Society in New York, to show their appreciation and recognition of the enthusiastic work and the untiring energy of Mrs. J. Heron Crosman. Accordingly, thirty-five ladies united to purchase a star of the N. M. W. M. A. and to bestow it upon Mrs. Crosman, making her a Life Member of the National Society. The star was purchased in Washington on February 22, 1896, during the session of the Continental Congress. It was formally presented to Mrs. Crosman early in March, in the parlors of the Buckingham Hotel, New York City, by Miss Vanderpoel, who, in beautiful words of loving commendation, paid a glowing tribute to Mrs. Crosman's devoted services to the National Society of the D. A. R.

In accepting the emblem, Mrs. Crosman dwelt upon the patriotic work and objects of the Society, and paid an exquisite tribute, in words of rare eloquence, to the memory of Mary, the mother of Washington.

"In thanking her friends, she said: 'Long time ago, hundreds of years before our Revolutionary heroes were born, an Oriental poet, in the land of the palm and the date tree, said: "Blessed is the man who can say: 'I have one true friend.'" How blessed am I to-day, to look in the faces of thirty-five loyal friends and true, who, with generous hands, have held out to me their golden star, as a token of their love and regard.'

"A few days after this presentation, there was sent to the Committee, to be presented to Mrs. Crosman, a beautiful bar from which to hang this star; especially made to order by Tiffany, blending in blue and white enamel, the D. A. R. colors, and studded with sapphires, an ornament of intrinsic value, as well as of significance, in memory of one of the first Life Members of the National Society, to be worn with the star as part of the presentation gift."

The Mahwenawasigh Chapter of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., conferred a membership on their Regent, Mrs. Edward Storrs Atwater, in 1897, and in 1900 a medal was presented by the Chapter to Miss Myra Hubbard Avery.

The Saranac Chapter has presented medals to three successive Regents, Mrs. Stoddard, Mrs. Meyer and Mrs. Gamble.

On the 19th of January, 1895, the third anniversary of the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter of New York City, a medal was presented by the Chapter to its beloved Regent, Miss Mary Van Buren Vanderpoel. The presentation was made by the Rev. Charles Russell Treat, Chaplain of the Chapter. It was received with much appreciation by Miss Vanderpoel, and will be, she said, ever considered by her as one of her most valued treasures. On every Memorial Day the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter decorates the grave of her Chapter heroine with fresh flowers.

The efficient and popular State Regent of Connecticut, Mrs. Kinney, received the gift of a star from all the Chapters of her State.

This was the work of the Vice-President, Mrs. Wilcox. The Mary Clapp Wooster Chapter of New Haven, conferred the membership on Mrs. Delia T. Audubon Tyler, and the Wadsworth Chapter, of which Mrs. Wilcox is Regent, presented a medal to Mrs. Mary Hubbard Bunce.

Mrs. Joseph McWilliams, St. Paul, Minn., had a medal presented by the Nathan Hale Chapter in 1898. The same year, the Minneapolis Chapter conferred a membership on Mrs. Charlotte Ouisconsin Van Cleve, the pioneer of that city.

Born on the route, at Fort Crawford, on the Ouisconsin River, the child of an officer of the regiment ordered to establish a post in that wild region, she was two months old when she was brought to her future home, where shortly after old Fort Snelling was built. She has written a record of her "three-score years and ten," called the "Life Long Memories of Fort Snelling," an invaluable chronicle of the life and growth of "The Old Northwest."

Nor was the New Northwest silent during the winter of 1898. While the aged pioneer

was honored in Minnesota, a message from the children was sent across the continent. In San Francisco the Valentine Holt Society of the Children of the American Revolution sent to the Mary Washington Association on the 22d of February, a gift of \$40, of which \$35 were devoted to making a hereditary Life Member of their President, Mrs. S. Isabelle Hubbard, one of the best workers for the Mary Washington cause on the Pacific Coast.

The Cæsar Rodney Chapter of Wilmington, Delaware, presented a star to its Regent, Miss Sophie Waples.

Two Chapters in Massachusetts have conferred memberships on their Regents. The John Adams Chapter, on Miss Floretta Vining; the Fort Massachusetts on Mrs. Mary F. Richmond. The Massachusetts Daughters have also presented medals to three State Regents: Mrs. Fuller, Miss Daggett and Miss Winslow; Mrs. Fuller's was the gift of the State delegation at the Continental Congress; Mrs. Daggett's was presented through the Vice-President, Mrs. Ida Farr Miller, and that of Miss Winslow by many Chapter Regents, through Miss Vining.

In 1897, Mrs. S. V. White, of Brooklyn, became a Hereditary Life Member. Mrs. White is well known for patriotic and philanthropic work, especially in connection with the memorial to the Prison Ship Martyrs. She was one of the early contributors and promoters of the Mary Washington cause, and when she joined the Society, she at once went to work with the single-heartedness for which she is well known. She enlisted many friends, among others, Mrs. Emily Warren Roebling, of New Jersey. She had a star presented to Mrs. Daniel T. Wilson, of Brooklyn, for long service on the committee of Home and Country in the Chiropean Club of Brooklyn.

In 1898, she, as Chairman of the Martyrs Monument Committee, D. A. R., offered a prize to that member of the Society of Children of American Revolution who should during the year raise the largest contribution for the Monument to the Martyrs of the Prison Ships of the American Revolution. The prize, a Mary Washington medal, was awarded in 1899, to John Christy Giles, Jr., of Brooklyn, N. Y.

On the same day, February 22, 1899, a medal was presented to Mrs. Daniel Lothrop by the New York officers of the Children of the American Revolution, in recognition of her patriotic work in founding the Society, and her long and faithful service for the organization.

Two days after this presentation to the beloved President of the children, on February 24, 1899, the star was presented to Mrs. McKinley by the Ohio delegation to the Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The presentation took place in the Blue Room of the White House and was a most graceful and elegant ceremony. Mrs. McKinley, enthroned in a spreading arm chair, exquisitely gowned in light silk trimmed with rare lace and chiffon, looked as fair and pure as a white lily. The Ohio ladies led by Mrs. Rathbone, were first received by the President and Mrs. McKinley; many being old and dear friends; they were followed by the ladies of the Mary Washington Association led by Mrs. Eleanor Washington Howard and Miss Susan Riviere Hetzel.

Mrs. Rathbone made a short and eloquent address presenting the medal and reading the inscription: "Ida Saxton McKinley." When she handed it to Mrs. McKinley she admired in greatly and asked Mrs. Rathbone to pin it on to her breast. She was then welcomed into the Mary Washington Association by the members present, the descendants of Mary Washington, Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Finch and Miss Eugenia Washington being specially presented; and the wife of the Executive became a member of the Society organized in honor of the mother of his first and greatest predecessor.

Mrs. McKinley's enjoyment of that presentation and the President's gratification and delight in her enjoyment will always be a tender memory to all present. The knightly devotion and watchful care that has so endeared our lamented President to this Nation, and has left us such a shining example of conjugal love was never more touchingly shown than on that occasion.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

THE MONUMENT LODGE.

DURING the memorable summer of 1898 very little could be done towards completing the Endowment Fund of the Mary Washington Association. On account of the war with Spain no circulars or appeals were sent out by the Secretary. Nothing could be thought of or asked for but aid for the wounded and comforts for the dying. The work of the patriotic women of this land, daughters, dames and many others, singly and collectively, is one of the most glorious pages in the history of American womanhood. The work of the War Relief Committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution, as told in the second volume of the Smithsonian Report, shows the work of that society, and sister societies were no less energetic and useful.

Two visits were made to the monument grounds that year. One in May, appointed by the President, Mrs. Lee, just before war



THE MARY WASHINGTON MONUMENT AND LODGE.

was declared, consisted of Mrs. Eleanor Washington Howard and Miss Desha. The Lodge, a small stone cottage Colonial design, was examined, a granite coping to enclose the grounds was decided upon, the grading of the road was provided for and other necessary work on the grounds and lodge was recommended.

On November 9th, after the war, the visiting committee, consisting of Mrs. Eleanor Washington Howard, Miss Desha, Mrs. Brockett, and Miss Hetzel again went to Fredericksburg and inspected the monument and grounds. Mrs. Howard, the last daughter of the Washingtons born at Mount Vernon, brought willows from the grave of her renowned great-uncle, and planted them around the grave of his mother, her honored ancestress.

Another child of Mary Washington was remembered on that day. A new Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was started, which bears the name of Betty Washington Lewis. Mrs. Page, the State Regent of Virginia, came from Norfolk and met her colleagues, Mrs. Brockett, Vice-Pres-

ident General, in charge of organization; of Chapters; Miss Susan Rivière Hetzel, Registrar General; and Miss Mary Desha, Founder. A delightful meeting was held at the hotel, and many members were enlisted. Mrs. William Key Howard was appointed Regent. She is the present owner of Betty Lewis' beautiful mansion, and a few weeks' later the Chapter organized in that historic home. Greatly to the regret of all, Mrs. Howard was obliged to resign soon after, and Mrs. Goolrick, the Custodian of the Monument, was elected her successor.

The handsome Colonial furniture collected by Mrs. Wilcox for the Board Room—now called the Connecticut Room—was greatly admired by the committee; so much so that a few weeks later, at the State Conference of the Virginia Daughters, a resolution was passed to furnish a Virginia Room. Unfortunately, the ladies of the Mary Washington Association were not able to accept this kind offer, greatly to their regret. The Lodge is very small and the Connecticut Room is the only room that belongs exclusively to the Association; the rest of the house is the home

of the Custodian. Mrs. Schultz, of New Jersey, an earnest friend and member expressed a wish that New Jersey should have a room, and I am sure that would be the wish of many states, and it is a great pity that there are no more rooms to furnish at the Monument Lodge, as at Mount Vernon, but the house is too small as it was only built for a lodge.

In May, 1899, the Hereditary Life Members in response to a resolution passed at the annual meeting, were all summoned to Fredericksburg to meet around the tomb of Mary Washington.

The ladies who responded to this invitation were met by a deputation of gentlemen at the Fredericksburg station, where carriages were in waiting to take them to the monument. At the Lodge they were enthusiastically welcomed by Mrs. Goolrick, the Custodian, and Mrs. Fleming, Vice-President of the National Association. They were then presented to Mrs. Charles Wallace, the President of the Fredericksburg Monument Association, who, assisted by a bevy of charming women and beautiful girls with a fair sprinkling of the male sex entertained the company.

After viewing and admiring the beautiful monument, they were invited to a bountiful luncheon at the Lodge, given by the Fredericksburg ladies. After luncheon all gathered on Oratory Rock, that spot so sacred to Mary Washington's hours of prayer. There an address of welcome was delivered by Hon. William A. Little, followed by a very interesting paper written and read by Mrs. Louise Levering Weber, of Philadelphia, on the work of the women of the United States and what they had accomplished in the Mount Vernon Association and the Mary Washington Association.

The wall enclosing the park, the latest work of the Association was then examined and approved. It is a very low wall, hardly more than a coping, but it is built of the same beautiful Virginia granite as the Lodge, and is in perfect keeping with the house and the monument. Mrs. Schultz, of New Jersey, planted a fine hydrangea near the Lodge. The Lodge itself was also much admired, especially the Connecticut Room with its treasures of antique furniture and bric-a-brac.

After a drive to the National Cemetery

[the battle-field, Marye's Heights] the day concluded with a tea at Mary Washington's house to which the ladies were invited by the Fredericksburg branch of the A. P. V. A.: the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities. In 1890, this Association bought the old home and had it put in perfect order.

Among the Hereditary Life Members in the party were two great-great-granddaughters of Mary Washington: Mrs. Fanny Washington Finch and Miss Eugenia Washington. Fredericksburg was Miss Washington's former home and at every turn she was greeted by old friends. At Mary Washington's house these ladies were constantly reminded of some anecdote or tradition learned from parents or grandparents. With them we wandered through the cottage and the old garden, where little is left of "Old Madam's" careful tending except the high box hedges, which must have stood there when she welcomed Lafayette in her gardening outfit.

The tea, served by the youngest and prettiest young girls of the A. P. V. A., was followed by songs, recitations and an impromptu dance in which old and young joined and

made the evening pass away all too soon. When the ominous news of the approach of "train time" came, the rich, sweet voice of Mrs. McKnight Moses led the chorus of the "Star Spangled Banner" and "Auld Lang Syne," and with kind farewells the ladies left for Washington, hoping to be able to go another day and bring with them more members to see the Monument, enjoy the many reminiscences of that historic town and the never failing hospitality of Old Virginia.

In September, 1899, the Secretary made another visit to Fredericksburg. She spent three days at the Monument Lodge, with her kind hostess, Mrs. Goolrick. While there she deposited in the old Colonial secretary placed by Mrs. Wilcox in the Connecticut Room, the reports of the early Vice-Presidents and the lists of all contributors who had registered their names. Mrs. Fleming, the Second Vice-President, was present when these records of the Monument Builders were placed in the desk.

This had long been a cherished wish of Miss Hetzel. At the annual meeting of 1897 she had asked that a depository might be fur-

nished for these early records. Anything to hold papers; a desk, a cabinet or even a chest, for it had been a pledge to the builders of the Monument that their names should be enrolled at the Monument Lodge.

The Fredericksburg Mary Washington Monument Association, after giving the ground, donated to them by Mr. Shepherd, to the National Association, and having done so large a part towards the building of the Monument, resolved to erect another memorial to Mary Washington; and the Mary Washington Hospital is now an important institution in Fredericksburg. And thus is the memory of our greatest heroine kept green; not only by an enduring obelisk from the women of her country, but by a living charity from her townswomen in her old home.

CHAPTER XXIX.

IN MEMORIAM.

ON the morning of December 25, 1899, in the early morning, 2:30 a. m., Mrs. Margaret Hetzel passed away, in the 85th year of her age.

She had striven faithfully during the last two years of her life to keep up her work for the Mary Washington Association. Though broken in health and spirit by the loss of her beloved friend and co-worker, Mrs. Waite, in 1896, she continued the duties of Secretary for another year. After she resigned in 1897 she continued in charge of the Hereditary Life Memberships until she could no longer do the work. Repeated attacks of grippe at her advanced age finally undermined her constitution and impaired her vigorous intellect. Still, so continued was her interest in the cause that she insisted on assisting in sending the notices for the annual meeting in 1899, and she placed the stamps on all the

360 envelopes, and would allow nobody to help her.

From the moment that she first conceived the idea, until her pen dropped from her poor aged hand her enthusiasm never faltered. Only one who had lived with her and saw her daily could realize how she devoted her days and nights, in winter or summer, from year to year, to that object. The work she often said was "a true labor of love" and she at first objected to accepting the allowance for extra expenses on that ground. She asked one very clever woman to accept the office, but she answered, "I will if you will provide me with two clerks." The ladies of the Board of Audit knew Mrs. Hetzel well, and they knew that no one else could do the work as Mrs. Hetzel did it, and that is why they proposed the regular allowance, as she having served several years without one, was unable to do so longer. Mrs. Hetzel possessed the pen of a ready writer and a beautiful flowing hand. I feel sure that correspondents all over the country must remember and admire her letters. A resolution from the Independence Hall Chapter D.

A. R. pays tribute to "her ardent patriotism and magnetic enthusiasm, always inspiring others." The results of her work, the amount collected in that short time—a time, too, of great financial depression—testify to her energy and eloquence, and show that the extra expenses allowed for were well expended. In the words of an old and dear friend: "She bore the burden and heat of the day, and lived to see her object accomplished." "The world is poorer that she has left it."

Mrs. Hetzel originated the idea that the monument should be built by the women of this country, but Mrs. Waite directed the plan of organization and the methods that brought it so soon to a successful conclusion. While Mrs. Hetzel was busily issuing appeals and collecting, Mrs. Waite was no less busily disbursing and doing untold work as chairman of the Building Committee. She journeyed in many States in search of the best design for a monument, and when that monument was completed she went to Fredericksburg to see it raised on its base. Before the Lodge was built she attended to every

item of the work on the grounds, and the subject seemed never absent from her thoughts until the last.

It is a striking fact that these two women who had so devoted the closing years of their lives to the memory of Mary Washington should have left this world on days closely associated with the life of her great son. Mrs. Waite left us at 11 p. m., February 21st, the eve of his birth, and Mrs. Hetzel fell asleep on December 15th, 1899, while the echoes of the Centennial of Washington's death still lingered on the ear and in the heart.

"It is good to meet such natures, there are none too many in this world."

A few days later, Mrs. Hetzel was laid to rest in Arlington, covered with floral tributes from many friends, of which none was more touchingly appropriate than a laurel wreath from the Army and Navy Chapter of which she was a member.

Among the testimonials received by the writer during the sad weeks that followed was the following from the National Board of Management of the Daughters of the American Revolution:

"Entered into rest on the morning of December 15th, 1899, Mrs. Margaret Phoebe J. Hetzel, of Washington, District of Columbia, an organizer and charter member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and its first Honorary Vice-President General. Mrs. Hetzel was also the originator and Secretary of the Mary Washington Memorial Association.

"The Board of Management of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution hereby express their heartfelt sympathy with Miss Susan Rivière Hetzel, Registrar General, and with her sister, Mrs. Margaret Rivière Hetzel Pendleton, in the loss of their gifted mother, who passed away in the fullness of years, ripened for the heavenly garner.

"MARY JANE SEYMOUR,

"Historian General.

"ALICE PICKETT AKERS,

"Recording Secretary General."

The Fredericksburg *Free Lance* published the following editorial:

"The death of Mrs. Margaret Hetzel, which occurred in Washington last Saturday, has been heard with regret by our people. Mrs. Hetzel was the pioneer and principal projector of the movement which culminated in the erection of the monument here to the memory of Mary, the mother of Wash-

ington. * * * Mrs. Hetzel was patriotic, zealous and untiring in her work, and the beautiful shaft that marks the spot where sleeps the mother of the father of his country, the wondrous work of the women of this land, is a monument to her energy and activity. She was of distinguished ancestry, of amiable, gentle character, kind in her dealings and a gentle Christian woman. Our people knew her, and pay the tribute of their sorrow in her death."

Mrs. Fleming, Vice-President of the National Society and President of the Fredericksburg Mary Washington Association thus wrote to the Secretary:

"That she in her old age should undertake and live to see the successful completion of such a work as hers is very remarkable. She has now passed to her reward, but her memory will live as one who 'did what she could' through all of a long and eventful life."

Tributes from Daughters and Chapters all over the country were received, among them the following from Mrs. Fairman, whose work as Chairman of the Mary Washington Association in the New York City Chapter is so well known:

"The Mary Washington Monument is also a

monument to your mother who concentrated all her efforts to accomplish a great result and in which she was most successful. It is given to but few women the opportunity to see such a beautiful completion of her labors. I rejoice that she did see it. Of her it may well be said: 'She being dead yet speaketh.'"

The *American Monthly Magazine* presented an eloquent and touching memorial from the pen of Miss Mary Desha. After telling of Mrs. Hetzel's early association and services to the Daughters of the American Revolution, she said:

"It is because women such as she, broad-minded, self-sacrificing and patriotic were among the early officers of the Society that its foundations were laid broad and deep, and an influence has gone out from it that has kindled the patriotic fires of the land. * * *

"In 1889, when she was over 70, she inaugurated the movement to restore the monument and preserve from desecration the tomb of the mother of Washington. She wrote the first letter, gave the first dollar and lived to see the work completed. The beautiful shaft that marks the spot is not only a monument to Washington's mother, but is a memorial to the four devoted women, Daughters of the American Revolution, all over seventy years of

age, who organized and carried to completion this noble work, neglected alike by State and Nation.

“As I stood beside her coffin and looked upon her peaceful face beautiful even in old age, and after years of sickness and suffering, I could not grieve that her work was done, but rather rejoiced that after a life of patriotic, zealous, untiring work, faithful loving service in every relation of life, she had been permitted to hear the words ‘well done good and faithful servant,’ and entered into her rest.

“MARY DESHA,

“Founder and Honorary Vice-President General.”

Mrs. Matilda W. Emory, another of the “four devoted women” so tenderly mentioned by Miss Desha was laid to rest six weeks after Mrs. Hetzel. Her brilliant past has been already told in these pages; her intellectual, social and moral prominence as well as her unfailing wit and good judgment inherited from her renowned great-grandfather, Benjamin Franklin. She and Mrs. Hetzel had been friends since they first met in Washington as the wives of brother officers. Members of the same church, friends in sickness and sorrow, associated in the same charities, it is sweet to think that in death they were not divided.

Mrs. Fanny Washington Finch was called home in March, 1900, and on Thanksgiving Day of the same year, Miss Eugenia Washington, her cousin and housemate also left us. These two Hereditary Life Members joined the pilgrimage to Fredericksburg in May, 1899. It was their last visit to the home and tomb of their great ancestress and it is a great boon to remember how happy that visit was.



MRS. W. W. WILCOX.
(NÉE ELIZABETH SHEPARD CRITTENDEN.)
Vice-President of Connecticut.

CHAPTER XXX.

AFTERMATH.

AT the annual meeting on February 22d, 1901, the following report was presented and read by Mrs. Wilcox. It was received with much interest and tells the story of the Connecticut room in such a pleasant way that I shall give my readers the benefit of it:

"One morning in February, 1897, a party of Connecticut friends, including myself, went from Washington to Fredericksburg to visit the home and burial place of Mary Washington. At the Lodge we were welcomed by the very efficient custodian, Mrs. John T. Goolrick, the wife of a prominent lawyer of Fredericksburg, and Regent of the D. A. R. Chapter of that city.

"The room in which we were invited to register our names was cheerless and bare, with the exception of one piece of furniture, a table; and we all know that one table cannot furnish a room very satisfactorily.

"It was on this occasion that the idea originated of asking the women of Connecticut to furnish the room. We lost no time in securing the necessary

authority. On our return a committee was formed and the work was at once begun.

"Five years have passed, and to-day the dear little room looks cheerful and bright with its coat of yellow paint, its colonial cornice, its rows of old blue plates and tea-pots on brackets over the windows and doors, its lovely rug and curtains. Those of you who have not seen the room will be interested to know that we have an antique writing-desk, one colonial arm-chair, two mirrors, window shades, curtains, two handsome colonial chairs, a chippendale table, two pairs of candlesticks, and-irons, shovel and tongs, seven blue plates, three sugar bowls, four tea-pots, a sofa and a water color of Washington at Mount Vernon.

"Connecticut has made sixty-four Life Members of the Association, and these at thirty-five dollars each, have netted the Society twenty-two hundred dollars.

"Wadsworth Chapter of Middletown, Connecticut, contributed one hundred and fifty dollars towards the erection of the Mary Washington Monument.

"The sale of photographs of the monument and lodge, also of the little book, 'The Story of Mary Washington,' by Marion Harland, and a Mary Washington tea have netted the Society quite a sum. This with contributions from friends has amounted to three hundred dollars. The expenses

thus far for furnishing the room have been two hundred and ninety-four dollars.

"We hope in time to adorn the walls with colonial pictures, and we are now anticipating with much pleasure a beautiful gift of the Connecticut Coat of Arms from the Ruth Wyllis Chapter of Hartford.

"ELIZABETH S. WILCOX,

"Vice-President of Connecticut for the N. M. W. M. A."

In May, 1900, the Harrisburg Chapter presented a medal to Mrs. Annie Buehler Lambertson, for four years their most gracious, kind and hospitable Regent. A year later the Colonial Dames of New Hampshire made an Hereditary Life Member of Mrs. Martha Cilley Bouton Clarke, well known and loved by the early members of the Mary Washington Association.

On October 23, 1901, the Carolina Scott Harrison, of Indianapolis, presented the golden star to Mrs. Cornelia Cole Fairbank, President-General of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The following interesting account of the presentation was sent by the Chapter Historian:

"On the afternoon of October 23d, 1901, the

Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution of Indianapolis, gave a large reception in honor of Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, President General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and one of the early members of the Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter. More than two hundred guests responded, each Chapter in the State sending several representatives. Mrs. John N. Carey, Regent of the Chapter, received the guests and presented them to Mrs. Fairbanks and to Mrs. James M. Fowler, State Regent of Indiana.

"During the afternoon Mrs. Carey in a short address presented Mrs. Fairbanks with a Life Membership in the National Mary Washington Memorial Association, a handsome pin, the insignia of that Association accompanied the gift.

"Mrs. Fairbanks made a graceful acceptance of the membership and then a short address relative to the Continental Hall.

"MRS. JEFFERSON H. CLAYPOOL,
"Historian, Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter."

On June 27, 1902, a tablet was erected in Zion Church, Allentown, Pa., by the Liberty Bell Chapter, in commemoration of the concealment of the bell while the British were in possession of Philadelphia. The tablet was unveiled by Miss Minnie F. Mickley, founder

and first Regent of the Chapter, and descendant of John Jacob Mickley, who, while the enemy were entering the city, brought the Liberty Bell, in one of his farm wagons, covered with farm material from Philadelphia to Allentown, where it was hidden in the cellar of Zion Church.

Immediately after this ceremony, the present Regent, Mrs. Saeger, on behalf of the Liberty Bell Chapter, presented to her predecessor, Miss Mickley, the insignia of the Mary Washington Association.

CHAPTER XXXI.

FINIS.

THE resolution of Miss Desha, adopted by the Daughters of the American Revolution at their first meeting has been faithfully fulfilled. I can but review what has been already told when I recount the splendid work of the many Chapters and members of that organization. The Secretary of the Mary Washington Association was an organizer of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the President and the two Vice-Presidents were Charter Members, as were also Mrs. Pryor, Mrs. Terhune, Mrs. Clifton Breckenridge, Mrs. Keyser, Mrs. Trumbull and Mrs. Roby. Miss Desha was a Founder, and Mrs. Wilcox, whose wonderful work has been told in the preceding chapter, is a member and Regent of the Wadsworth Chapter, Middletown, Conn.

Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, in addition to having originated the Hereditary Life Memberships,



MRS. JAMES FAIRMAN.
(NÉE SARAH ELIZABETH HOLDEN.)

Chairman N. M. W. M. A., New York City Chapter.

enlisted herself 63 Hereditary Life Members from Daughters and Dames all over the land. I will also add in her own words :

“ Desiring that every member of the New York City Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution should have the privilege of contributing to our sacred work, and having full faith in the intelligence, patience, patriotism and fidelity of Mrs. Sarah E. Fairman, I appointed her as a sub-committee to present our cause at every meeting of the Chapter. She has more than justified my trust in her. At her last report to me she announces that she has collected in all one thousand three hundred and seventy-one dollars, and transmitted the same to the Board at Washington.”

This, added to collections made by Mrs. Pryor herself, reaches at least the sum of four thousand dollars.

An account has already been given of the presentation of medals from Chapters to their Regents and from many Chapters to State Regents. In addition to that a great deal has been done by Chapters.

Early donations were sent by Mrs. Smith of the Philadelphia Chapter, Miss Lilian Evans of the Donegal and Miss Mickley of

the Liberty Bell Chapter. Lectures were given for the benefit of the cause by the John Marshall Chapter of Louisville, Kentucky, and the Mary Washington Chapter of Washington, D. C. The Army and Navy, the Old Colony and many others have sent donations and several Chapters have themselves taken memberships. The Gaspee of Providence, the Louisa St. Clair of Detroit and the Fanny Ledyard and Susan Carrington Clarke Chapters of Connecticut all hold memberships. Many of our best workers are Chapter Regents. Mrs. McCartney, of the Wyoming Valley Chapter, is the Pennsylvania Vice-President. Mrs. S. V. White, of Brooklyn, and Mrs. Stoddard, of the Saranac Chapter, have enlisted many Hereditary Life Members, so has Miss Baird Huey, of Pennsylvania. In fact so much has been done by Daughters and Children that it seems impossible to do justice to it all. Three Presidents-General are Hereditary Life Members: Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. Manning and Mrs. Fairbanks.

I have stated the work of the Daughters in this way so that one may see how prodigious it has been, and I suppose this has given

ground for the impression that the Mary Washington Monument was entirely the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution. As you see, it is true that a large proportion of the work was done by the Daughters; but it is but justice to many earnest workers and generous contributors to say that the building of the Mary Washington Monument and the providing for its future care and preservation was not solely the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Hearst, of California, who raised the first thousand dollars, has never joined the Daughters of the American Revolution; nor has Mrs. Macon of Colorado, Mrs. Dolph of Oregon, Mrs. Adams of Nevada, Mrs. Squire of Washington, Mrs. McPherson of New Jersey, Mrs. Gray of Delaware, nor Mrs. Vance of North Carolina. Mrs. Lewis of South Carolina, was not a Daughter when she gave that beautiful ball in Charleston, nor was Mrs. Story of Louisiana, when she sent \$900 from the Carnival Ball at New Orleans, though she subsequently joined, and was for some time State Regent of Louisiana.

Mrs. Catherine Gansevoort Lansing, whose

wonderful work for the Mary Washington cause must be well known, was a Daughter of the Cincinnati and the Regent of the Gansevoort Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution. The Chapter was named after her grandfather. She sent a donation from that Chapter to the Mary Washington fund. The Chapter subsequently left the Daughters of the Revolution and joined the Daughters of the American Revolution, but Mrs. Lansing did not join with them. She has never become a D. A. R.

We have several Daughters of the Revolution in our list of Hereditary Life Members, among others Miss Torquina L. Voss, of Indianapolis, and Mrs. Charlton L. Moody, of Philadelphia.

The Colonial Dames of Pennsylvania, through their distinguished officer, Mrs. Elizabeth Duane Gillespie, sent a liberal donation; the Massachusetts Society of Colonial Dames has a Life Membership, and the Colonial Dames of New Hampshire have conferred a medal on their State President.

Not only are there many Daughters and Dames among the Hereditary Life Members,

but many who are neither Daughters or Dames, but still are noble patriotic women and the inscription on the monument tells us truly that it is to

MARY THE MOTHER OF WASHINGTON,
ERECTED BY HER COUNTRYWOMEN.



MISS SUSAN RIVIÈRE HETZEL.

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The National
Mary Washington Memorial Association,

CHARTERED FEBRUARY 22, 1890,

IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

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THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (*ex-officio*).

THE CHIEF-JUSTICE OF THE UNITED STATES (*ex-officio*).

THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA (*ex-officio*).

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